GAUDEO

John Carter Brown.

Imperfect

1st + 2d leaves supplied

and

Map in facsimile

There is an earlier issue, with 2 of a iiij printed "a iij" & typographical errors, which are corrected in this 2d issue

A TRVE DISCOVRSE

of the late voyages of diſcouerie, for the finding of a paſſage to Cathaya, by the Northvveaſt, vnder the conduct of *Martin Frobiſher* Generall: Deuided into three Bookes.

In the firſt wherof is ſhewed, his firſt voyage. Wherein alſo by the vvay is ſette out a Geographicall deſcription of the Worlde, and what partes thereof haue bin diſcouered by the Nauigations of the Engliſhmen.

Alſo, there are annexed certayne reaſons, to proue all partes of the Worlde habitable, with a generall Mappe adioyned.

In the ſecond, is ſet out his ſecond voyage, vvith the aduentures and accidents thereof.

In the thirde, is declared the ſtrange fortunes which hapned in the third voyage, with a ſeuerall deſcription of the Countrey and the people there inhabiting. VVith a particular Card thereunto adioyned of *Meta Incognita*, ſo farre forth as the ſecretes of the voyage may permit.

AT LONDON,
Imprinted by Henry Bynnyman, ſeruant to the right Honourable Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON Vizchamberlaine.
Anno Domini. 1578.

RPJCB

What commodities and instructions may be reaped by diligent reading this Discourse.

1 FIrst, by example may be gathered, how a Discoverer of new Countries, is to procæde in his first attempt of any Discouerie.

2 Item, how he shoulde be prouided of shipping, victuals, munition, and choice of men.

3 Howe to procæde and deale with straunge people, be they neuer so barbarous, cruell and fierce, eyther by lenitie or otherwise.

4 Howe trade of Marchandize maye be made withoute money.

5 How a Pilot may deale, being enuironed wyth mountaines of Ise in the frosen Sea.

6 How lengths of dayes, chaunge of seasons, Sommers and Winters, do differ in sundry regions.

7 How dangerous it is to attempt new Discoueries, either for the length of the voyage or the ignorance of the language, the want of Interpretors, newe and vnaccustomed Elementes and ayres, straunge and vnsauery meats, daunger of thæues and robbers, fiercenesse of wilde beasts and fishes, hugenesse of woddes, daungerousnesse of Seas, dreade of tempestes, feare of hidden rockes, steepenesse of mountaines, darkenesse of sodaine falling fogges, continuall paines taking withoute anye reste, and infinits others.

8 How pleasaunt and profitable it is, to attempt newe Discoueries, either for the sundry sights & shapes of strãge beastes and fishes, the wonderful worckes of nature, the different manners and fashions of diuerse nations, the sundry states of gouernemente, the sight of straunge trées, fruite, foules, and beastes, the infinite treasure of Pearle, Gold and Siluer, the newes of new found landes, the sundrie positions of the Sphere, and many others.

9 How

JOHN CARTER BROWN

9 How valiaunt Captaines vse to deale vpon extremitie, and otherwise.

10 How truftie fouldiers dutifully vfe to ſerue.

11 Alſo here may be ſeene a good exãple to be obſerued of any priuate perſon, in taking notes, and making obſeruations of al ſuch things as are requiſite for a Diſcouerer of new Countries.

12 Laſtly, the Reader here maye ſée a good paterne of a well gouerned ſeruice, ſundrye inſtructions of matters of Coſmographie, Geographie, and Nauigation, as in reading more at large may be ſéene.

¶TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, my ſingular good Mayſter, *Sir Chriſtopher Hattō, Knight*, Capitaine of the Queenes Maieſties *Garde, Vizchamberlaine to hir Highneſſe, and one of hir Maieſties moſte honourable priuie Counſayle.*

RIGHT honorable, when I firſt entended the voyage of Diſcouerie wyth Mr. *Frobiſher*, for the finding of the paſſage to *Cataya* (beyng a matter in oure age aboue all other, notable) I applyed my ſelfe wholy to the ſciēce of Coſmographie, & ſecrets of Nauigation, to the ende, I mighte enable my ſelfe the better for the ſeruice of my Countrie, not onely to vnderſtande what I read and hearde others ſpeake, but alſo to execute in effect, and practiſe with my owne hands, the dutie and office appertayning to a Marriner: and ſo thereby be better able to make a true reporte of al Occurrents in the ſame voyage. And for that now the common reporte therof is ſo vaine and vncertaine, bycauſe ſome men rather contendyng what they are able to ſay, than conſidering what in truth they ſhould and ought to ſay, whereby, by ſundrie mens fantaſies, ſundry vntruths are ſpred abroad, to the gret ſlaunder of this ſo honeſt and honorable an action: I haue

thought good to lay open to your honourable iudgement, the plain truth, and ful discourse of the whole seruice, which I haue taken vpon me (though altogither vnable) to write, and to dedicate vnto your Honor especially, for these speciall causes following. Firste, the world doth witnesse, and I my selfe by good proofe haue tasted & foūd, being a mā by your Honorable goodnesse and good coūtenance, specially supporte d, and euen (as it were) the handy worke of youre owne hands) how honorable a regard you beare to Vertue, howe readye to countenaunce the meaneſt man that truely serueth his Countrie, howe willing to giue vnto suche both grace and opinion with hir Maiestie, howe ready to procure rewarde there, for those that shall iustlye merite the same. And therewithall, considering the sounde iudgement you haue to discern, as wel in this, as in al other causes of waight: And knowing wel, what place you hold with hir highnesse, (who, for the faithfull seruice you dayly doe hir, as well in Courte, as common Weale, whyche nowe by the true tuchstone of time, and long experience, shee hath founde, and therefore confirmeth a faste and sure opinion in you wyth the chiefeſt) I haue specially thoughte it necessarye, besides my dutie (whiche aboue all the worlde my alleageaunce reserued, I owe you moste) for these respects to make relation of this seruice vnto your Honoure aboue others. And for that this action, both for the worthinesse of the attempt, for the good and quiet gouernment, for the greate and maruellous daungers, for the straunge and vnknowne accidents of the vnknowne corners of the worlde, aboue all others, may appeare moste notable and famous: I haue bene the rather desirous to take some paine therein, and what I haue shipboorde rudely and vnorderly framed or obserued, to commend to youre Honourable construction the same: being willing rather to hazarde mine own shame, by shewing my selfe an insufficient writer (whiche perchaunce maye seeme somewhat besides my profession) than that so honeſt and

worthy

worthy attempts of our owne nation, with the example of so wel a gouerned seruice, should lye hidden from you Honours sight. And for that I wil be iniurious to no man, whyche in this action hath borne place, and wel discharged the same, and that those men with the maner of their dayly proceedings there, by name may be knowen vnto you, I haue in their place remembred them in order as becommeth: and haue not onely named each principall, but euerye priuate person (if by any speciall seruice hee hath merited the same) to the ende, that the wel deseruing man, receyuing the due commendation of his deserte, may bee encouraged to continue, and take pleasure in wel doing after, and others being animated by like example, may for hope of like reward also, desire to deserue wel.

By this Discourse, it may please your Honour to behold the greate industrie of oure present age, and the inuincible mindes of our Englishe nation, who haue neuer lefte anye worthy thing vnattempted, nor anye part almoste of the whole world vnsearched, whome lately, neyther stormes of Seas by long and tedious voyages, danger of darke fogs and hidden rockes in vnknown coastes, congealed and frosen Seas, with mountaines of fleeting Ise, nor yet present death dayly before their face, coulde any white dismay, or cause to desiste from intended enterprises: but rather preferring an honourable death before a shameful retourne, haue (notwithstanding the former daungers,) after many perillous repulses) recouered their desired Port. So that, if now the passage to CATAYA thereby be made open vnto vs, (which only matter hytherto hath occupied the fineste heades of the world, and promiseth vs a more riches by a nearer way than eyther *Spaine* or *Portugale* possesseth) wherof the hope (by the good industrie and great attemptes of these men is greatly augmented) or if the Golde Ore in these newe Discoueries founde out, doe in goodnesse, as in greate plentie aunswere expectation, and the successe do

folow as good, as the proofe thereof hitherto made, is great, we may truely infer, that the Englishmã in these our dayes, in his notable discoueries, to the Spaniard and Portingale is nothing inferior: and for his hard aduentures, and valiant resolutions, greatly superior. For what hath the Spaniarde or Portingale done by the Southeast and Southweast, that the Englishman by the Northeast and Northweaste hath not counteruailed the same?

And albeit I confesse that the Englishe haue not hytherto had so ful succesſe of profit and commoditie of pleasaunt place (considering that the former nations haue happily chanced to trauel by more temperate clymates, where they had not onlye good meates and drinkes, but all other things necessarie, for the vse of man) all whiche things, the English, trauelling by more intẽperate places, & as it were with mayne force, making waye thorowe seas of Ise, haue wãted, which notwithstanding, argueth a more resolution: for *Difficiliora pulchriora*, that is, the aduẽture the more hard the more honorable: yet concerning the perfecter knowledge of the world, and Geographicall description, (wherin the present age and posteritie also, by a more vniuersal vnderstãding is much furthered, as appeareth by my vniuersall Mappe with pricked boundes here annexed) herein, the Englishman deserueth chiefe honor aboue any other. For neyther *Spaniard* nor *Portugale*, nor anye other besides the English, haue bin found, by so great dangers of Ise, so neare the Pole, to aduenture any discouerie, wherby the obscure and vnknowen partes of the world (which otherwise had laine hid) haue bin made knowen vnto vs.

So that it may appeare, that by oure Englishmens industries, and these late voyages, the world is grown to a more fulnesse and perfection: many vnknowen lands and Ilands, (not so much as thought vpon before) made knowen vnto vs: Christs name spred: the Gospell preached: Infidels like to be conuerted to Christianitie, in places where before the

name

name of God hath not once bin hearde of: Shipping and Seafaring mē, haue ben employed: nauigation and the Nauie, (which is the chief strength of our Realm) maintayned: and Gentlemen in the Sea seruice, for the better seruice of their Country, wel experienced. Al whiche things, are (no doubt) of so gret importāce, as being wel wayed, may seeme to counteruayle the aduentures charges: although the passage to CATAYA were not found out, neither yet the golde ore proue good, wher of both, the hope is good & gret. But notwithstanding all these, euen in this (if no otherwise) hyr most excellent Maiestie hath reaped no small profit, that she may now stand assured, to haue many more tried, able, & sufficient men against time of need, that are, (which without vaūt may be spokén) of valour gret, for any great aduēture, & of gouernemēt good for any good place of seruice. For this may truly be spoken of these men, that there hath not bin seene in any nation, being so many in nūber, & so far frō home, more ciuill order, better gouernement, or agreement. For euen from the beginning of the seruice hitherto, there hath neither passed mutinie, quarrel, or notorious fact, either to the slaunder of the men, or daunger of the voyage, although the Gentlemen, Souldiors, and Marriners (whiche seldome can agree) were by companies matched togither.

But I may perchaunce (right Honourable) seeme to discourse somewhat too largely, especially in a cause that (as a partie) somewhat concerneth my selfe: which I doe, not for that I doubt of your Honorable opinion already conceiued of the men, but for that I knowe, the ignorant multitude is rather ready to slaunder, than to giue good encouragement by due commendation to good causes, who, respecting nothing but a present gaine, and being more than needefully suspitious of the matter, do therwithall condemne the men, and that without any further respect, either of their honest intents, either of their wel performing the matter they dyd vndertake (whiche according to their direction, was speci-

cially to bring home Ore) either elſe of their painful trauel (whiche for their Prince, and the publike profite of their Countries cauſe they haue ſuſtained).

But by the way, it is not vnknown to the world, that this our natiue country of England, in al ages hath bred vp (and ſpecially at this preſent aboũdeth with) many forward and valiãt minds, fit to take in hãd any notable enterpriſe: wher by appeareth, that if the Engliſhman had bin in times paſte as fortunate and foreſeeing to accept occaſion offered, as he hath bin alwayes forwarde in executing anye cauſe once taken in hand, he had bin worthily preferred before all nations of the worlde, and the Weaſt *Indies* had now bin in the poſſeſsion of the Engliſhe.

For *Columbus*, the firſte Diſcouerer of the Weaſte *Indies*, made firſte offer thereof, with his ſeruice, to King *Henry* the ſeauenth, then Kyng of Englande, and was not accepted: Wherevppon, for want of entertainement here, hee was forced to go into *Spaine*, and offred there (as before) the ſame to *Ferdinando* Kyng of *Caſtyle*, who preſently acceptyng the occaſion, did firſt himſelfe, and now his ſucceſſors, enioy the beneſite thereof.

Alſo *Sebaſtian Cabota*, being an Engliſhman, and borne in *Briſtowe*, after he had diſcouered ſundrie parts of new found lande, and attempted the paſſage to CATAYA by the Northweaſt, for the King of England, for lacke of entertainment here, (notwithſtanding his good deſert) was forced to ſeeke to the Kyng of *Spaine*, to whoſe vſe hee diſcouered all that tract of *Braſile*, & aboute the famous riuer *Rio de la Plata*, and for the ſame, and other good ſeruices there, was afterwardes renowmed, by title of *Piloto Maggiore*, that is, Graund Pylote, and conſtituted chiefe officer of the Contractation houſe of *Siuilla*: in whiche houſe, are handled all matters concerning the Weaſt *Indies*, and the reuenues therof: and further, that no Pylot ſhoulde be admitted for any diſcouerie, but by his direction.

But

But there hath bin two speciall causes in former age, that haue greatly hindered the English nation in their attempts. The one hath bin, lacke of liberalitie in the Nobilitie, & the other wãt of skill in Cosmographie, and the Art of Nauigation. Whiche kinde of knowledge, is verye necessary for all our noble men, for that wee being Ilanders, oure chiefest strength consisteth by Sea. But these twoo causes are nowe in this present age (God be thanked) verye well reformed: for not only hir maiestie now, but all the nobilitie also, hauing perfect knowledge in Cosmographie, doe not onely with good wordes, countenaunce the forward mindes of men, but also with their purses do liberally and bountifully contribute vnto the same, whereby it commeth to passe, that Nauigation, whiche in the time of King Henrie the. 7. was very rawe, & toke (as it were) but beginning (and euer since hath had by little and little continuall increase) is now in hir Maiesties raigne, growen to his highest perfection.

Thus right Honorable, as I haue in these my first trauels in these late voyages, vppon such occasions as passed there nowe, rendered your honour this bare and true accompte: So being further resolued to offer my self a continual sacrifice with the first, for hir Maiestie and my country, in thys or any other like seruice, I intend (God willing) according to this beginning, if any thing hereafter fall out worth the memorie, to present your honoure therewithall, and from time to time, to aduertise you of euery particular. And in all these things which I deliuer now, or shal hereafter aduertise, I humbly praye, your honour woulde vouchsafe to giue some credite therevnto, and rather to thinke, I may be deceiued, than that I meane to deceiue, colour, or conceale any thing: for I neither can, nor wil, vse any flourish in the matter, but a bare truth in all: And thereypon I giue my poore credite vnto your honour in pawnne. And herein I humbly pray pardon, for my rude order of writing, which proceedeth from the barren brayne of a souldiour and one

profeſsing armes, who deſireth rather to be wel thought of with your honour, for his well meaning, than for anye hys cunning writing at all.

And thus, hauing preſumed to preſent theſe vntimely and vnripe fruites to your honoures beſte and fauourable conſtruction, I humbly take my leaue, beſeeching God to bleſſe you, as I do faithfully ſerue, and will honor you euer.

The handie worke of your Honours handes
and faithfully to ſerue you euer,
GEORGE BESTE.

THE PRINTER
to the Reader.

Oraſmuch as (gẽtle Reader) theſe three voyages lately by our Countreymen performed, do both for the matter of diſcouerie, for the ſtrange and vnknovven accidentes, for the rare and hard aduentures, and alſo for the good and diſcrete order of gouernement, appeare aboue all others moſt notable and famous: I haue bin ſpecially deſirous, by all meanes poſsible I could, to procure the publication thereof, thinking it too great an iniurie to our common vvealth, to burie in obliuion ſo vvorthy attemptes of our ovvne nation, and to hide the enſample of ſo good and ſo vvell a gouerned ſeruice. And for that (as I vnderſtãd) many trifling Pamphlets haue bin ſecretly thruſt out, not only vvithout the conſent of the Captaynes and executioners of the ſame, but alſo rather to the greate diſgrace of the vvorthy voyage, than othervviſe, I hauing intelligence of a ſubſtantiall diſcourſe vvhiche vvas diligently vvritten thereof, and priuately dedicated to my very Honourable Mayſter, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton Knight, by a Gentle-

man of his ovvne, vvho vvas perſonally preſent a Captain in all the ſame ſeruice, I haue, vvithout firſt making priuie the Authour, procured his Coppie out of the handes of a friende of mine, vvho had the vvriting and peruſing therof, and haue preſumed to publiſh and imprint the ſame, to the ende that thereby I mighte (gentle Reader) as vvell ſatiſſye thy greedy expectation, by vnfolding theſe nevve and vnknovven matters, vvhereof the nature of man is moſt deſirous, as alſo to performe that duetie vvhiche I ovve vnto my ſayde Honourable Mayſter, in publiſhing ſuch things as are directed vnto him. And for that the mater is vvorthy to paſſe vnder the protection of his honou rable name, I haue heerein bin vvilling, rather to beare the burthen of the Authoures priuate diſpleaſure, if therevvith he ſhoulde aftervvards be offended, than not by publiſhing the ſame, ſeeme not only to do a publike iniurie vnto my natiue Countrey, but alſo shevv a lighte re garde of my duetie, in obſcuring the doyngs and trauels of him, or anye of his, vvhoſe honour (as I am chiefely boũd) I tẽder more than my ovvne ſafetie. And albeit I haue in a fevve p'aces ſomevvhat altered from my Coppie, and vvronged therby the Authoure,

and

and haue ſought to conceale vpon good cauſes ſome ſecretes, not fitte to be publiſhed or reuealed to the vvorld (as the degrees of Longitude and Latitude, the diſtance, and true poſition of places, and the variation of the compaſſe,) &c vvhiche neuertheleſſe, by a generall, and particular Mappe concerning the ſame, heerevnto annexed, is ſo ſufficiently explaned, that eaſilie any thing apperteyning vnto the voyage, or in this diſcourſe mentioned, may ſenſibly be vnderſtode: And though the matter be entirelie the Authours ovvne, yet am I contented (for thy ſake) rather than the ſame ſhoulde not be publiſhed, to beare the burthẽ of blame, and to abide the reprofe of the faultes eſcaped, taking vpon me that reproche of preſumption, and hazarding my name to the vvorld, al vvhich things the Author peraduenture taketh for ſo great diſgraces, as vvillingly he vvould not aduẽture in his ovvne name the publiſhing thereof. But ſpecially, for that the commendation of a Hiſtorie conſiſteth in truth and playneneſſe, I haue deſired to bring forth, & prefer (before other Pamphlets) the ſame, knovving that the Authoure thereof, in nothing more than in truth, deſireth to maynteyne credite vvith this honourable perſo-

perſonage, vnto vvhome vvith his ovvne hand vvritten, he hath priuately dedicated the ſame, as by the Epiſtle Dedieatorie may appeare. If therefore thou ſhalte accept my vvell meaning in good parte, and yeelde but deſerued prayſe to the Authoure for doing, and thankes to me for publiſhing the ſame, it ſhall ſuffice to make me thinke my trauell vvell therein employed. And ſo fare you vvell.

(*.*)

¶ The fyrst Booke of the first voyage of *Martin Frobisher* Esquier, Captayne Generall for the discouerie of the passage to Cataya and the East India, by the Northweast, first attempted in *Anno Dom.* 1576. the. 15. of May.

MAN is borne not only to serue his owne turne (as Tullie sayeth) but hys kinsfolke, frēds, & the commō wealth especially, loke for some furtherance at hys handes, and some frutes of his laboure: whereupon sundry men finding themselues as it were tyed by this bond and dutie of humane society, haue willinglye endeuoured sundry ways, to shew themselues profitable members of their common weale. Some men by study of the minde, haue employed themselues to giue out good lawes and ordinances for gouernement, as Solon, Lycurgus, and others. Some haue spente their time in deuising Artes and Sciences, for the better sharpening of Mans witte, and the easier expressing his conceytes, as in tyme past Aristotle for Logike and Philosophie, Cicero and Demosthenes for Rethoricke, Euclide and others for Arithmeticke and Geometrie. Others againe by long and diligent obseruation, haue found out the motion and courses of the celestiall Orbes, that thereby man might haue the distinction of times and seasons, the better to direct hys doings

Cicero Offic: Lib. 1.

Astronomie.

doings, both for taking paynes & rest, as occasion and circumstance doth require. Some delight in feates of Armes, therby to be better able to defend their Countreys frō the force of the enimie, and rightfully (when occasion is) to enlarge their Dominions. And many others in sundry faculties & sciences, haue both heretofore, and especially now in these later dayes, do so bestow and employ their time, that rightly they may be sayd to haue deserued the name of profitable mēbers in the cōmon wealth: so that now by cōtinuall practise, and exercising of good wittes, the world is waxed finer, and growen to more perfection, not only in all the speculatiue Artes and Sciences, but also in the practicall application of the same, to Mans vse, whereof as the one doth exceedingly delighte the inward mind, in seeing the sequele of things by arte and reason, so the other in the Mecanicall and practicall application (whiche of late yeares, more than euer heeretofore hath bin vsed) dothe so pleasure and profite the world, that this time only may rightely bee called the liberall and flourishing age. For when was there euer heard of such abundance of gold and siluer (whiche no doubt being well vsed, is the greate benefite and good blessing of God to Mankind) as in these our dayes. No, Salomon himselfe, with all the pretious mettall of Ophir, which he (one only King) had in that only place, can not be comparable to the greate store of golde, and all other mettals, which dayly are digged out of the bowels of the earth, almost in all parts of the world, and now lately in the supposed hard and congealed frosen Lands, almost vnder the Poles. Yea now euery priuate mā can witnesse this with me, that he is no more contented with the wealthe and riches that his Auncestors hadde, but thinkes himselfe base minded, if by his industrie he encrease not his priuat welth proportionallie, as the whole world increaseth in common wealth, and not only of gold & siluer is such great encrease, but also of all other things, seruing as well for pleasure,

This is the flourishing age.

and

and delightes of the mind, as for the necessarie vses of mãs life. For as we are placed in these lower Elementes, firste to know and acknowledge ẏ high Creator, and then thãkefully to take the fruition of things for oure mayntenance, which are especially two, that is, meate and drinke, to susteyne the body, and couerture, to defend the same from the rigor of heate and cold, and so therby to glorifie God in his workes: what age hath bin euer hẽretofore, that hath so abounded with store, not only of necessarie meates, but also of pleasant & delectable confections, to delight man withal? for whatsoeuer sundry sorte of corne, grayne, & meates formerr yeares haue had, we not only haue al the same in farre greater abundance, but therevnto are added thousandes of new things simple and compound, neuer hẽretofore séene or heard of. And as for couerture to defende the bodye, the matter is growen to such excellencie of Architecture and building, to such fineneſſe of cloth & silkes of all sortes and colours, that man studieth no more to multiplye the encrease thereof, so muche as to deuise fashions, to make it serue more for ornament, than for necessarie vses. And the chiefest cause of all these effects (next after ẏ diuine Prouidence) is the searching wit of man, whiche being more curious and inquisitiue of new and strange deuises, thã hẽretofore, bringeth out dayly more strange inuentions, and causeth others, through emulation, to do the like, not onely in prouiding ẏ necessary things aforesaid, but also a continual care & cõstãcie to find out other new Arts occupatiõs & faculties. For to remember one or two inuentions for al, found out of late yeares. The vse and benefite of Printing Bookes, a deuise so cõmodious & necessarie, sauing within these few yeares in respect, hath layne vtterly hid and vnknowen. The Arte of War is nowe growen to that excellencie, that if Achilles, Alexander the Great, Iulius Cæsar, and other, shoulde come in these later dayes, they themselues would more admire & wonder at the courages

Abundance of all things.

To what end Man is created.

Printing of Bookes.

The arte of Warre.

of our men, their engines, and their policies in warre, than the ignorant and barbarous multitude in their days did to them, in celebrating their solemnities with all the honor that might be. But to drawe nere to my purposed scope, that is, to discourse of inuentions by way of discoueries, I say, that one of the excellentest artes that euer hath bin deuised, is the Arte of Nauigation, which in times past was so raw, and vnknowen, that no man durst trauell by Sea, sauing only alongst the shore: and if by wind, currant or tempest, he were driuen, against his will, so far frō the land, ỹ he lost the sight thereof, he made no other accompte, but to be cast away, his vessell was so rude, and his skill so little.

Nauigation.

In those dayes they knew not the singular vse and benefite of the Loade stone, called in Latin *Magnes*, whiche besides the property of drawing Iron vnto it, it directeth, and with oppolite poyntes sheweth two principall partes of the Worlde, the North, and the South, and that more distinctly, than the rising of the Sunne doth shew East and West (excepte it be onely in the dayes of *Aequinoctium*, which is but twice a yeare) whiche rare propertie of the Loade stone, if any Man desire at large to see, let him put the sayd stone into a round dish, and they both so togyther in some vessell of water, wherein they mighte swimme at pleasure voluntarily, which dish when it standeth still, then doe the two principall and oppolite poyntes of the stone firmely and constantly poynt out North and South: and if before the quarters of North and South were knowen, by this experience he may find out the two principall poyntes of the stone, so that the one being knowen, the other can not be wanting. And that a man may be the better persuaded of this effect, let him remoue or turne round the dish after it hathe once stode still, and he shall euer finde it to returne constantly to the same poynt againe. Also, a piller, or peece of steele, being but touched with the forelaid *Magnes*, playing *Aequilibra* vpō some Piramid or point, receyueth

The Stone called Magnes.

such

such vertue, that it produceth like effect. Wherunto, if wood or paper in circular forme deuided into. 32. equall parts, be handsomely compacted, it will distinguishe and poynte out all parts of the Horizon, and direct into all coasts of the worlde, and that onely by the influent Spirite of the two principall pointes, respecting euer North and South. Two and thirty poynts of the compasse.

This excellent propertie and benefite of the Lodestone, I the rather remember at large, bycause some Seamen whiche knowe this rare and miraculous effecte as well as I, doe not sufficiently admire the same, bycause it is now so commonlye knowen, and yet indéede is to be preferred before all pretious stones in the worlde, whiche only tend to ornament, and haue no other vertue, whereas this serueth to so necessarie vse. The vertue of this stone, as it is not long since it was first found, so in these dayes it is like to receiue his perfection, concerning his Northeasting and Northwesting to be brought in rule, & particularly in this noble voyage of our worthy Captain Martine Frobisher, who, as you shall after vnderstande in the discourse, hath diligentlye obserued the variation of the Néedle. And suche obseruations of skilfull Pylots, is the onelye waye to bring it in rule, for it passeth the reach of naturall Philosophy. The making and pricking of Cardes, the shifting of Sunne and Mone, the vse of the compasse, the houre glasse for obseruing time, instrumentes of Astronomie to take Longitudes and Latitudes of Countreys, and many other helps, are so commonly knowen of euery Mariner now adayes, that he that hathe bin twice at Sea, is ashamed to come home, if he be not able to render accompte of all these particularities. By whiche skill in Nauigation, is brought to passe, that the people of Europe can as easilye and farre more easilier make long voyages by Sea than by lande, whereby hathe come to passe, that within the memorie of man within these foure score yeares, there hathe béene moe newe Countries and regions discouered, The variation of the Needle. Newe discouerics.

than in fiue thousande yeares before, yea, more than halfe the worlde hathe bene discouered by men, that are yet (or might very well for their age be) aliue. When I name the world in this sense, I meane the vppermoste face and *superficies* of the Earth and Sea, which vnite togither, make one Globe or Sphere. And this face of the Earth, whiche Almightie God hath giuen man as most conuenient place to inhabite in, thorowe the negligence of man hathe, vntill of late dayes, layne so hidde and vnknowne, that he hathe losste the fruition, and benefit of more than halfe the earth.

A maruellous thing, that man, who hath always abhorred so muche thraldome and restrainte, and so greedily desired libertie, coulde be contented so many thousande yeres, to be shut vp in so narrow bounds. For it is to be thought, that onely such Countries in times passe haue bin known as either did bounde and hang togither, or else were separated by very narrow Seas, as are *Europa*, *Affrica*, & *Asia*, out of which, from either to other, a man maye trauaile by lande, or else shal finde in some places very narrow Seas, separating them, and so mighte saile from the one to the other, onelye by lande markes, wythoute the Arte of Nauigation, bycause the one was wythin a ken of the other.

The Weaast ende of the olde worlde.

For euen the greate strength and stoutnesse of Hercules himselfe, whē out of *Græcia* Westward he had trauelled, & conquered al the Regions and Countries comming to the straight betweene *Spaine* and *Barbarie*, made accompte to haue bene at the Weast ende of the worlde, and therefore there erected two Pillers, as a perpetual monument of his fame, whiche to this daye are called *Herculeæ Columnæ*, the Pillers of Hercules, the one standing in *Spaine* of *Europe*, the other in *Affrica*, and called the straight *Fretum Herculeum*: and nowe commonlye is named the straightes of *Malega*, or *Gibraltar*. And hauing come so farre Westwarde,

ward, contẽted himselfe, and said: *Non plus vltra*, no further.

Likewise Alexander Magnus out of *Macedonia* in *Greece*, passing thorow *Armenia*, *Persia* and *India*, comming to the great Riuer *Ganges*, & conquerying all these Countries (although he was perswaded, that *Asia* extended somewhat further into the East and Northeast (yet knowing them not to be verye greate Countries, and thinking them to be of small moment, erected there certaine Aultars, whiche are yet called *Aræ Alexandrinæ*, as beyond which, no man else in those dayes had passed, or nede to passe more Eastward, and this was accompted, as it were a bounder of the Easte side of the worlde, although indede *Asia* doeth extende further. 20. degrees, and is enuironed with *Mare Eoum*, and the straight *Anian*, which our Captaine Frobisher pretendeth to finde out.

The East end of the old Worlde.

Touching the South parts of the worlde towards *Affrica*, Ptolomeus King of *Aegipt*, a famous Cosmographer, who was more sollicite and curious in describing al the face of the Earth, than any King before him or after, (except of late dayes,) deliuered in plat described & knowen only 16. degrees beyond ỹ Equinoctiall to the Southwardes or pole Antartique, and that bounder was called *Montes Lunæ*, out of whiche the greate riuer *Nilus* is supposed to haue his beginning & spring. And as for the known land on the North parts of the worlde, *Thyle* being one of ỹ Ilands of *Orcades* (more probably than *Iseland*) was so long pronounced and continued *Vltima*, that it was estéemed a greate erroure for anye man to imagine anye lande more North than that.

The ende of the old worlde Southward.

The end of ỹ olde Worlde Northward.

Thus haue I briefly named the foure principall bounders of the worlde, whiche was onely known from the beginning of the worlde (as some thinke) vntill within these 80. last yeres. That is the straights of *Gibraltar* or *Malega* Weastward. The East part of *Asia* beyond *Aræ Alexandrinæ* Eastwarde. *Vltima Thyle* by *Scotlande* Northward:

and

.16. Grades beyõd ỹ Equinoctiall Southward. But these 16. degrées of South latitude, are to be vnderstode only in the continent of Affrica, whiche extendeth not passyng .70 degrées in longitude. Therefore, whatsoeuer Countries or Regions haue since béene discouered and knowne beyonde 180. degrées in longitude. 60. degrées in North latitude, and 16. degrées in South latitude, all the commendation, honour, renoume, glorie, and fame therof, must be attributed to the Englishmen, Spaniardes, Portingales, Frenchmenne and Italians, whose valiaunt courage and high mindes, be suche, that either they alreadye haue, or shortly will discouer and searche out, euery narrowe corner of the world. By these mens valours and industries, the knowne Regions of the worlde, whiche before were diuided into thrée partes, that is, *Europa*, *Affrica*, and *Asia*, are now made fyue, by addition of other thrée. For like as the whole Massie frame of the world, being firste diuided into two principall regions, the one Elementall, the other Heauenly, the Elementall containeth foure partes, that is, the foure Elements, the Earth, the Water, the Ayre, and the Fyre: the Heauenly Region, although one yet for diuersitie of motion, may be compted two, that is, *Primum Mobile*, mouing onelye vppon the poles, Articke and Antarticke, and all the reste of Orbes and Planets, mouing vppon the poales of the Zodiacke are by this difference of motion imagined two, wherby ariseth the number of fyue substanciall partes of the world, that is, the foure Elements, and the two varieties of Orbes. So likewise the inferiour world, I meane the *Superficies* of the Earth, is also diuided into fyue partes, that is, *Europa*, *Affrica*, *Asia*, *Terra Septentrionalis*, *America*, & *Terra Australis*, whose bounders bycause this diuision séemeth somewhat strange, I thought good for the more particularitie, here briefly to repeate.

The greate discouries of late yeres.

The Earthe deuided into fyue partes.

The chiefe bounders of the principall parts of the world.

Europa.

EVropa is bounded on the Weast side with oure Weaste Ocean: on the South side wyth *Mare Mediterraneum:* on the East with *Mare Aegeum, Pontus Euxinus,* and the riuer *Tanais,* folowing the Meridian thereof Northwarde: On the North side it was thoughte sometime to be bounded with Ilandes, *Hebrides, Orcades,* and *Hyperborei montes* in *Sarmatia* of Europe. But nowe, by the nauigation of the Englishemen, the boundes are extended vnto that Sea, whiche compasseth Norway, Laplande, and Moscouia.

Affrica.

Affrica is bounded Westwarde with the Sea *Atlanticum,* Southward with the South Ocean, passing by Cape d'buona Speranza, Eastwarde with the red Sea, and Northwarde by the Sea *Mediterraneum.*

Asia.

Asia is bounded on the South side with the South Ocean, on the Easte side with *Mare Eoum*, and the straighte *Anian,* on the North side with the Scithian Sea, on the Weaste side with the Meridian of the riuer *Tanais,* & parte of the Sea *Mediterraneum,* as *Pontus Euxinus, Mare Egeum, Sinus Ißicus*, and the red Sea.

Terra Septentrionalis.

Terra Septentrionalis is diuided from *Asia* by the Scythian Sea, from *Europe* by the North Sea aboute *Iseland,* called in times past *Mare Congelatum,* the frosen Sea, and frō *America* is deuided by Frobishers straits. It lyeth rounde about the Pole Artike, & is included by a Paralell, passing aboute .70. degrées in North latitude, as it is also more at large described in Mercators and Ortelius vniuersall Mappes.

This parte of the world hath béene most or onely made knowen by the Englishemens industrie. For as Mercator mentioneth out of a probable Author, there was a Frier

of *Oxforde*, a greate Mathmatician, who himselfe went verye farre Northe, aboue. 200. yeares agoe, and with an Astrolabe described almoste all the lande aboute the Pole, finding it diuided into foure partes or Ilandes, by foure greate guttes, indraftes, or channels, running violently, and deliuering themselues into a mostrous receptacle, and swallowing sincke, with suche a violent force and currant, that a Shippe beyng entred neuer so little within one of these foure indraftes, cannot be holden backe by the force of any great winde, but runneth in headlong by that deepe swallowing sincke, into the bowels of the earth. He reporteth, that the Southweast parte of that lande, is a fruitfull, and a holesome soyle. The Northeast part (in respect of England) is inhabited with a people called Pygmæi, whyche are not at the vttermoste aboue foure foote highe. One of these foure greate monstrous gulfes wyth hys violent raging course, followeth the Meridian of the fortunate Ilandes, and receiueth the Ocean with three mouths, and is frosen ouer three moneths in the yeare, and is. 37. leagues in breadth. The nexte Eastwarde beyonde the Ilande *Vagats*, is at 110. degrées in longitude, and receyueth the East Ocean with fiue mouths, and being narrowe and swifte, is neuer frosen. The third is at. 190. degrées in longitude, & receiueth the East Ocean with nineteen receits. The fourth is at. 280. degrées in longitude. All these indraftes & raging channels, runne directly towards a point vnder the Pole, where is also said to be a monstrous gret Mountain of wonderful gret height, & about. 35. leagues in compasse at the fot.

a description of the lande lying aboute the Pole.

Pigmei.

A great rocke vnder the Pole.

Guilielmus Postellus saith, that here vnder and aboute the Pole is beste habitation for man, and that they euer haue continuall daye, and know not what night or darkenesse meaneth. But this seemeth contrary to the principles of the Sphere, whyche alloweth well that they shoulde see the Sunne halfe a yeare togither without any night. During the time of his being in the North signes from the one

Continuall daye for euer

Equinoctium

Equinoctium to the other, yet, that in ẏ other halfe they shold haue continuall night without any day. But I thinke Postellus (being a good Astronomer) doubted nothing of ẏ reason of ẏ sphere, but meaneth ẏ for their great twilights, & ẏ high swelling of ẏ erth, & ẏ high moũtaine vnder the Pole, they haue continual light: but hereof you shal heare more at large hereafter in this treatise, whẽ I speake of the tẽperature of ẏ North Regions. This so particular a description of ẏ land & countries lying about the Pole, argueth, ẏ this *Oxford* Frier toke great pains therein, and inuenteth great probabilitie & likelihood of ẏ truth therof, bicause he obserued so diligently by measure, ẏ bredth of the indrafts, what time, and how long they continued frosen, & wt how manye mouths or receipts euery one of them receiued the Ocean.

A Frier of Oxforde.

Vpõ ẏ bounds & descriptiõ of this part of ẏ erth, I haue ẏ lõger staid, bicause I find it discouered only by the English nation. And although ẏ greatest part herof was made knowen 200. & odde yeres past, yet some bounders thereof were described & set out by ẏ trauel of S. Hugh Willoby Knight, an Englishman, who ventured & lost his life in ẏ cause, & so died an honorable death, & with him Ric. Chancelor, chiefe Pilot in that voyage, in *An.* 1554. who discouered & founde out, ẏ *Norway* & *Lapland*. &c. conioyned not to *Groneland*, or any part of ẏ Northern regions, as one firme & continent, but ẏ by sea a man might trauel to ẏ country of *Moscouia*, & a gret way more Eastward, as far as the gret riuer *Obby*. Also oure worthy General Ca. Frobisher in his. 3. last voiages, wher of we are briefly to entreat in these. 3. bookes, hath discouered & described a gret part of ẏ Southwest boũds therof, & meneth (God willing) not only to describe the one halfe therof in going to *Catai* by ẏ Northwest, but also to put in triall, whether he may return into Englãd by the Northeast, & so also to discrybe ẏ other part, which to do, is one of ẏ waighties matters of the world, & a thing ẏ wil cause other Princes to admire ẏ fortunate state, & ẏ gret valor of ẏ English

Sir Hughe Willoughby and Richarde Chauncelor.

Frobishers .3. voyages.

But to retourne againe to the bounding of the other parts of the worlde.

America. *America* an Ilande is included on the East side with the Sea *Antartique*: On the Weast side with *Mare del Sur*, or *Mare Pacificum*: On the South side it is bounded wyth the straight of Magellanus: and on the North with Frobishers straights.

Terra Australis. *Terra Australis* séemeth to be a great firme land, lying vnder and aboute the South pole, being in many places a fruitefull soyle, and is not yet thorowly discouered, but onlye séene and touched on the North edge therof, by the trauaile of the Portingales and Spaniards, in their voyages to their East and Weast *Indies*.

It is included almost by a Paralell, passing at. 40. degrées in South latitude, yet in some places it reacheth into the Sea with greate Promontories euen vnto the Tropicke *Capricornus*. Onely these partes of it are beste knowen, as ouer against *Capo d'buona Speranza* (where the Portingales sée Popingayes commonly of a wonderfull greatnesse,) and againe it is knowen at the South side of the straight of Magellanus, and is called *Terra del Fuego*.

It is thoughte this Southlande, about the pole Antartike, is farre bigger than the North land aboute the pole Artike: but whether it be so or not, we haue no certaine knowledge, for we haue no particular description hereof, as we haue of the lande vnder and aboute the North pole.

Thus I haue briefly butted & bounded out all the parts of the Earth, according vnto thys latter diuision into fiue parts. Which, that it might be more apparant & sensible to euery mans vnderstãding, I haue herevnto adioyned an vniuersall Map, wherein my minde was to make knowne to the eye what Countries haue bëene discouered of late yeares, and what before of olde time. The olde knowne partes haue their boundes traced and drawen with whole

lines,

lines, the newe discouered Countries haue theyr bounds drawen wyth points or broken lines, whereby the Reader shall at the firste sight see both the shape and fashion of the whole vniuersall face of the Earth, compared all togyther, and also all the seuerall partes thereof, whether they were of old time discouered, or of late yeares, the which Mappe, though it be roughly framed, withoute degrées of Longitude or Latitude, yet is it sufficient for the purpose it was ordeyned, for herein, as in all the reste of this discourse, of the three voyages of our worthy Generall Captayne Frobisher, my intente is, more to sette out simply the true and playne procéeding and handling of the whole matter, than to vse circumstance of many words, or fyne eloquent phrases, wherein if I shoulde once goe about to entangle my selfe, it would doe nothing else, but bewray my owne ignorance, and lacke of Schole skyll. Therefore, of me there is nothing else to be loked for, but such playne talke and writing, as Souldyers and Marriners doe vse in theyr dayly méetings and voyages, and this of necessitie must anye man vse, that will deale with suche a matter as thys is, although he were curious to the contrarie.

By this discourse and Mappe, is to be séene, the valiante courages of men in this later age, within these. 80. yeares, that haue so muche enlarged the boundes of the Worlde, that now we haue twice and thrice so muche scope for oure earthlie peregrination, as we haue hadde in times past, so that nowe men néede no more contentiously to striue for roume to build an house on, or for a little turffe of ground, of one acre or two, when greate Countreys, and whole Worldes, offer and reache out themselues, to them that will first voutsafe to possesse, inhabite, and till them. Yea, there are Countreys yet remayning withoute Maysters and possessors, whiche are fertile to bring forth all manner of corne and grayne, infinite sortes of lande Cattell, as Horse, Elephantes, Kine, Shéepe, great varietie of flying

Fowles of the ayre, as Phesants, Partridge, Quayle, Popingeys, Ostridges &c. infinite kinde of fruts, as Almonds, Dates, Quinces, Pomgranats, Dringes, &c. holesome medicinable, and delectable. Greate varietie of floures continuallie springing, winter and Sommer, beautifull, for couloure odoriferous, and comfortable. Abundance of faire hilles and valleys, furnished with all maner woddes, and pleasante riuers. Millions of newe fashions, and strange beastes and fishes, both in Sea and fresh waters. Mountaines bringing forth all maner of Mettals, as gold, siluer, yron. &c. All sorts of pretious stones and spices, in al which land wanteth nothing that may be desired, eyther for pleasure, profit, or necessarie vses. Which sundry Countreys, to possesse and obteyne, as it is an easie thing, so would I not haue our Englishe Nation to be slacke therein, least perhappes agayne they ouershote themselues, in refusing occasion offered, as it was in the time of King Henry the seauenth, when all the West Indies were firste profered to the Englishmen, to be giuen into their handes, whiche they little regarding, was afterward offered to the Spanyardes, who presently accepted the occasion, and now enioy the infinite treasure and commoditie thereof. I would not wishe Englishmen to be nowe vnlike themselues, for in all the later discoueries the Englishe nation hath bin as forward, as any other. As firste, by their Nauigations Northeastward, the bounds of Europe, wer made perfect on the North syde, for Ptolomie, Strabo, and al other Geographers lefte it described but onely to the Ilandes Orcades in Irelande, and Hyperboreos Montes in Sarmatia, and finding the land on the North side of Germany, Poland, Moscouia, and Asia, to extend Northward, they left it confusedly, & knew not whether it reached to the Pole, as one firme lande, or whether it were deuided by some Sea they knew not. But this doubt hath long since bin dissolued, by the valiant attempt of S. Hugh Willoughby Knight, who (as I said before) in this noble discouerie, died an honorable death, & the

West Indies profered to the English Nation.

The bounds of Europe perfited by Englishmen.

voyage hath since bin perfected by ẏ two brethren the Borowes, & other valiant yong mẽ of our time Eastward, beyonde ẏ great Riuer Obij, as farre as ẏ Empire of ẏ great Cam or Cane of Tartaria, as appereth in my general Map by ẏ pricked boũds therof. That voyage was then takẽ in hand, of ẏ valiant Knight, with pretẽce to haue gone Eastward to the rich Coũtrey of Cataya, & was groũded briefely vpon these reasons. First, bicause ther was a Unicornes horne found vpon the coast of Tartaria by the Riuer Obij, which (said he) was like by no other ways to come thither, but frõ India or Cataya, where the saide Unicornes are only foũd, & that by some sea bringing it thither. Also a fisherman of Tartaria reported, ẏ he sailed verye farre South eastward, & found no end of sea, or likelyhode therof. Lastly, a Tartarian, inhabiting nere ẏ Scithian Sea, reported such a streame and currant to runne there cõtinually, towards the West, that if you cast any thing therein, it would presently be caried out of your sight towards the West, whereby necessarily foloweth, ther should be some passage to some larger sea, wherin this cõtinuall streame might emptie it self. And by ẏ experience of this voyage, it was found, ẏ the frosen Zones were not frosen, but habitable and nauigable, a thing ẏ almost all the old Philosophers did deny, & went about with sundry reasons to impugne, for in this voyage to Moscouia, our men passed beyond. 72. degrees in North Latitude, wheras ẏ frosen Zone beginneth at. 66. degrees & a halfe. This enterprise, although it toke not effect, to find ẏ passage to Cataya Eastward, bycause ẏ worthy knight, the chiefe Author therof, dyed in ẏ way thither, yet hath it bin very beneficiall to England, in finding out ẏ trade to S. Nicholas, both for ẏ maintenance of ẏ Nauie, & the yerely profit is reaped therby, the which voyage is knowẽ to be more dãgerous & painful, thã any ẏ Spanyards or Portugals haue euer dealt in, for they being borne in a somewhat hote coũtrey, hapned to deale with easie voyages, although they were lõg out, not much differing frõ their owyn tẽperature.

The two Borowes.

Reasons to proue the passage by the Northeast.

Commodities by Moscouie voyage.

And I thinke, a man mighte be bolde to saye, that in all their long voyages, to the East and West Indies, they were neuer so muche distressed and oppressed with so infinite numbers, and sundrie kindes of dangers, as oure valiante Generall Captayne Frobisher, and his companye were in euery one of these his three voyages, as readyng it, you shall vnderstand more at large. And yet they couragiously persist and continue on their purposed enterprise, and will not surceasse, vntill they haue (God willing) found oute that long wished passage to Cataya, to the euerlasting renoume, glorie, and fame of the English nation.

Also, the valor of the English men, did first of all discouer and finde out all that part of America, whiche nowe is called Baccalaos: for Sebastian Cabot, an Englishe man, borne in Bristow, was by commandement of Kyng Henry the seauenth, in Anno. 1508. furnished with Shipping, munition, and men, and sayled along all that tract, pretending to discouer the passage to Cataya, and went alande in many places, and brought home sundry of the people, and manye other things of that Countrey, in token of possession, beeing (I say) the firste Christians that euer there sette foote on land.

Also, the sayde Englishman Cabot, did first discouer at the procurement of the King of Spayne, all that other porte of America, adioyning nexte beyond Brasill, lying aboute the famous Riuer called Rio de la plata.

Also, the English men haue made sundrye voyages to Guinea and Bynny, although the Spanyardes, and Portugalles, bycause of their neere dwelling thereunto, get thyther the firste starte of them, and there preuented them in building Townes and Castels, whereby appeareth, that the English nation, by their long and dangerous Nauigations, haue diligently and paynefullie searched out by sea, the temperature of all the Zones, whether they were burning, frosen, hot, colde, or indifferent, euen from the Pole Artike,

Artick, to the Equinoctiall, and crossing it also, passed beyonde the Tropicke of Capricorne, and returned agayne. And therefore, as we are inferioure to no other nation, in making greate and long voyages by Sea, so knowe I no Nation comparable vnto vs, in taking in hande long trauels and voyages by lande. For what Nation is it, that hath euer had such a long trade by land, as is the Englishmens into Persia, which besides two Monethes sayling by Sea, along the Weast and Northerne coastes of Norwey, and Lapland, by Wardhouse, vnto the Bay of Saint Nicholas, it remayneth more in voyage by land and fresh riuers, aboute three thousande Englishe myles: for from the Merchantes house at Saint Nicholas, by the Riuer Duina and Sughana, to the Citie Volugda, is compted seauen hundred English miles, from thence to the Citie Yeraslaue, standing vpon the great Riuer Volga, trauelling by only land, is reckned about. 140. miles, where the Merchants making new Shipping for the freshe Riuer Volga, goe Eastwarde aboute .vij. C. myles: then the sayde Riuer turning agayne South by many windings, at the last by the greate Citie Astracan, deliuereth it selfe into the South side of the Sea Caspium, that tract being aboue nine hundred miles: then after in two or three dayes, with a good winde crossing the Caspium Sea, they arriue at a port named Bilbill, where after by lande iourneying with Camels in one and twenty dayes, being almost. 600. myles, they come to the famous Citie of Tauris or Teuris, being the greatest Citie of Persia, for trade of Merchandise. This long and paynefull voyage by land, was taken in hand by a worthy Gentleman Mayster Anthony Ienkenson, who made therof a Plat, with the first particular description that I haue seene of the whole Countrey of Moscouia, whiche is yet extant, and therefore the Englishmen are to be preferred before all other Nations, in making long voyages by lande. The Spanyards and Portugalles vndoubtedly are worthye immor-

Englishemen great trauciers by land.

Voyage to Persia.

e.

immortal fame and glorie, for their greate enterprises, and good successes, they haue therein: yet haue they neuer seene nor hard such straunge and extraordinarie accidents of the Sphere, as hath happened vnto the Englishmen. For neyther Spaniarde nor Portugal, euer sawe in all their long voyages, the Sun and the Mone to make whole and perfect reuolutions aboue the Horizon, as our men yearely do see in their voyage to Moscouia, where when they abide any time at Wardehouse, they see the Sunne goe continually aboue ground, the space of aboue two moneths togither, where if they take not great heed, they shal not know what day of the moneth it is, after the order of our Calender, for that they haue no nights. But yet because once euerye 24. houres, the Sunne draweth neare to the Horizon in the North parts, it is there commonly shadowed with vapours and thicke fogges, whiche vsually rise from the Earth, and seeme a little to shadowe the bodye of the Sunne: and that lowest approching of the Sun to ỹ Earthward, they counte night, and so make good ynough reckning of the days of the moneth, according to our vsuall fashion. But one inconuenience there is, that dismayeth and deterreth mosse men, (though they be of valiant courage) from taking in hande long voyages, eyther by sea or by lande, and that is, the newe and vncustomed elements, and the extreme ayres, of hot & cold, wherby (as some think) if they trauel far Northward, they shall be frosen to death, in the harde congealed & frosen sea: and again, if they trauel far toward the South, they fear they should be parched & broyled to death with the extreme heat of ỹ middle burnyng Zone: or else if perhaps they escape aliue, yet at least they shold be burned as black as a cole, as the Indians or Black Moores there are & thys to beleue they are partlye perswaded by the sight of those Indians, and partlye by the persuasions of certaine Philosophers, who went about with reasons to proue, ỹ betwéen the two Tropicks was no dwelling or being, for ỹ extreme heate,

The English compared ỹ Spanish Nauigations.

Day of two monethes.

heate, the Sunne beating on them continuallye: neyther neare eyther Pole, for the extreme frostes, colde, and snow, whiche continuallye hath there (from the beginning of the world as some thinke) increased, the Sunne being so farre distante from them. Which opinion of some, bycause it importeth very much, I thought good here to do my indeuour to refell, both bycause I know the contrarie, by my owne experience, and also for that I finde the course of the Sunne in Zodiacke (which God hath ordayned to giue light & life to all things) can induce no such kinde of extremitie: and so lastly to confirme all partes of the worlde to be habitable.

Experiences and reasons of the Sphere, to proue al partes of the world habitable, and thereby to confute the position of the fiue Zones.

FIrst it may be gathered by experience of our Englishmen in *An.*1553. for Captain Windam made a voyage with Merchandise to *Guinea*, & entred so far within the *Torrida Zona*, that he was within 3. or 4. degrées of the Equinoctial, & abiding there certain moneths, returned w̄ gain. *Experience to proue that Torrida zona is habitable.*

Also the Englishmen made another voyage verye prosperous & gainfull, *An.*1554 to ỹ coasts of *Binin*, lying East frō *Guinea*, being within 3. degrées of ỹ Equinoctial. And yet it is reported of a truth, that al ỹ tract frō *Cape de las Palmas* trending by *C. de tres puntas* alongst by *Benin* vntil the Ile of Saint Thomas (which is perpendicular vnder the Equinoctial) al ỹ whole Bay is more subiect to many bloming and smothering heates, with infectious and contagious ayres, than any other place in al *Torrida Zona*: and the cause therof is some accidents in ỹ land. For it is most certain, ỹ mountaines, Seas, woods, and lakes, &c. may cause through their sundrie kind of situation, sundry straunge & extraordinarie effectes, whych the reason of the clyme otherwise woulde not giue. I mention these voyages of oure Englishemenne, not so muche to proue that *Torrida Zona* may be,

and is inhabited, as to shew their readynesse in attempting long and dangerous Nauigations. We also among vs in England, haue blacke Moores, Ethiopians, out of all partes of Torrida Zona, whiche after a small continuance, can wel endure the colde of our Countrey, and why should not we as well abide the heate of their Countrey. But what shoulde I name anye moze experiences, sæyng that all the coastes of Guynea and Bynnin are inhabited of Portugals, Spanyardes, French, and some Englishmen, and there haue built Castels and Townes. Onely this I will say to the Merchants of London, that trade yéerely to Marochus, it is very certayne, that the greatest part of the burning Zone, is far moze temperate & cole in June, than the Cuntry of Marochus, as shall appéere by these reasons and experiences folowing. For let vs first consider the breadth and bignesse of this burning Zone (which as euery man knoweth, is. 47. Degrées eache Tropicke, whiche are the bounders thereof) being. 23. degrées and a halfe distant frō the Equinoctiall. Imagin againe two other Paralels, on eache side the Equinoctiall one, eyther of them distant from the Equinoctiall about twentie Degrées, whiche Paralels maye be described eyther of them twice a yeare by the Sunne, being in the firste Degrées of Gemini the eleuenth of May, and in Leo the thirtenth of July, hauing North Latitude. And agayne, the Sunne béeyng in the first Degrées of Sagittarius, the twelfth of Nouember, and in Aquarius the ninth of January, hauyng South Latitude, I am to proue by experience and reason, that all that distance, included betwéene these two Paralels last named (conteyning foztye Degrées in Latitude, goyng rounde aboute the earthe, according to Longitude) is not onely habitable, but the same most frutefull and delectable, and that if anye extremitie of heate bée, the same not to bée within the space of twentye Degrées of the Equinoctiall on eyther syde, but onely vnder and about

Marochus moze hote than aboute the Equinoctiall.

about the two Tropickes, and so proportionally the nearer you do approche to either Tropicke, the more you are subiect to extremitie of heate (if any suche be) and so Marochus being scituate but .6.or.7. degrées from the Tropicke of Cancer, shall be more subiect to heate, than any place vnder or neare the Equinoctiall line.

And first by the experience of sundrie men, yea thousãds, Trauailers and Merchauntes, to the East and Weast *Indies* in manye places both directly vnder, and harde by the Equinoctiall, they with one consent affirme, that it aboundeth in the middest of *Torrida Zona* with all maner of grain, hearbes, grasse, fruite, wood, and cattell, that we haue here, and thousandes other sortes, farre more holesome, delectable, and pretious, than anye wée haue in these Northerne climates, as very well shall appeare to him that wil reade the Historyes and Nauigations of suche as haue trauelled *Arabia, India intra & extra Gangem*, the Ilandes *Moluca, America. &c.* which all lye about ỹ middle of ỹ burning Zone, where it is truely reported, that the great hearbes, as are Radishe, Lettuce, Colewortes, Borage, and suche like, doe ware ripe, greater, more sauerie and delectable in taste than ours, within fyftéene dayes after the sæde is sowen. Wheat being sowed the first of Februarie, was foũd ripe the firste of May, and generally, where it is lesse fruitefull, the Wheate will be ripe the fourth Moneth after the sæde is sowne, and in some places will bring forth an eare as bigge as the wriste of a mans arme, containing .1000. graines. Beanes, Pease, &c. are there ripe twice a yeare. Also grasse being cutte downe, will growe vppe in fyue dayes aboue one foote highe. If our cattell be transported thither, within a small time their yong ones become of bigger stature, and more fatte than euer they would haue bin in these Countries. There are founde in euerie wood in great numbers, suche timber trées as twelue men holding handes togither are not able to fadome. And to be short, all they that

Maruellous fruitfull soile vnder the Equinoctiall.

Great trees.

haue bene there, with one consent affirme, that there are the goodlyest grene Meddowes and playnes, the faireste mountaines, couered with all sortes of trees & fruites, the faireste vallies, the goodliest pleasaunt fresh riuers, stoared with infinite kinde of fishes, the thickest woods, grene and bearing fruite al the whole yeare, that are in al the worlde. And as for gold, siluer, and al other kinde of Metals, al kind of spices, and delectable fruites, both for delicacie, & health, are there in such aboundance, as hitherto they haue bene thought to haue bene bred no where else, but there. And in conclusion, it is now thought, that no where else but vnder the Equinoctiall, or not farre from thence, is the earthlye Paradise, and the only place of perfection in this world. And that these things may seeme the lesse strange, bycause it hath bin accompted of the old Philosophers, that there could nothing prosper, for the extreme heate of the Sunne continually going ouer their heades in the Zodiacke, I thoughte good here to alleage suche naturall causes as to mee seeme verie substanciall and sure reasons. First you are to vnderstande, that the Sunne doeth worke his more or lesse heate in these lower parts by two meanes, the one is, by the kind of Angle that the Sun beames doeth make with the earth, as in all *Torrida Zona*, it maketh perpendicularly righte Angles, in some place or other at none, and towardes the two Poles verie oblique and vneuen Angles. And the other meane is the longer or shorter continuaunce of the Sunne aboue the Horizon. So that whersoeuer these two causes do most concurre, there is moste excesse of heate: and when the one is wanting, the rigor of the heat is lesse. For though the Sunne beames do beate perpendicularly vpon any region subiect vnto it, if it hath no continuaunce or abode aboue the Horizon, to worke his operation in, there can no hote effect procede. For nothing can be don in a momente. And this seconde cause, *mora solis supra Horizontem*, the time of the Sunnes abiding aboue the Horizon, the old Philoso-

Cõmodities and pleasures vnder the Equinoctiall.

Heat is caused by two meanes that is by his maner of Angle and by his continuance.

phers

phers neuer remẽbred, but regarded only the manner of angles, ỳ the Sun beames made with the Horizon, which if they were equall and right, the heate was the greater, as in *Torrida Zona:* if they were vnequall & oblique, the heat was the lesse, as towardes both poles, which reason is very good & substancial: for the perpendicular beames reflect and reuerberate in themselues, so that the heate is doubled, euery beame striking twice, & by vniting are multiplied, and continue strong in forme of a Columne. But in our latitude of 50. & 60. degrées, the Sun beams descend oblique & slanting wise, & so striketh but once & departeth, and therefore oure heate is the lesse, for any effect that the angle of the Suns beames make. Yet, because we haue a longer continuaunce of the Sunnes presence aboue our Horizon than they haue vnder the Equinoctiall, by whiche continuaunce the heate is increased, for it shineth to vs. xvj. or. xviij. houres sometime, when it continueth with them but twelue houres alwayes.

Note thys reason.

And againe, oure night is very shorte, wherein coldevapors vse to abound, being but. 6. or. 8. houres long, wheras theirs is alwayes twelue houres long, by which two aduãtages of long dayes and shorte nights, thoughe we wante the equalitie of Angle, it commeth to passe, that in Sommer oure heate here is as greate as theirs is there, as hath bin proued by experience, and is nothing dissonant from good reason.

Therefore, whosoeuer wil rightly way the force of colde & heate in any region, muste not onelye consider the Angle that the Sunne beames make, but also the continuaunce of the same aboue the Horizon. As firste to them vnder the Equinoctiall the Sunne is twice a yeare at none in their Zenith perpendicular ouer their heades, & therefore during the. ij. houres of those two dayes the heat is very vrgent, & so perhaps it will be in. 4. or. 5. dayes more, an houre euerye

daye;

daye vntill the Sunne in his proper motion, haue crossed the Equinoctiall, so that this extreame heate caused by the perpendicular Angle of the Sunne beames, endureth but two houres of two dayes, in a yeare. But if anye man say the Sunne maye scalde a good while, before and after it come to the Meridian, so farre forthe as reason leadeth, I am content to allowe it, and therefore I will measure and proportion the Sunnes heate, by comparing the Angles there, with the Angles made here in England, bicause this tẽperature is best knowen vnto vs. As for example, the .11. day of March, when vnder the Equinoctial it is half houre past eight of the clocke in the morning, the Sun will be in the East about .38. degrées aboue ỹ Horizon, bycause there it riseth always at six of the clock, and moueth euery hour 15. degrées, and so high very neare wil it be with vs at *London* the saide .11. of March at none. And therfore loke what force the Sunne hath with vs at none, the .11. of March, the same force it seemeth to haue vnder the Equinoctial at half houre past eight in the morning, or rather lesse force vnder the Equinoctial. For with vs the Sunne had bẽne alreadye fiue houres aboue the Horizon, and so had purified and clensed all the vapours, and thereby hys force encreased at none, but vnder the Equinoctiall, the Sunne hauing bẽn vppe but .2 ½ houres hadde sufficient to doe, to purge & consume the cold and moyst vapors of the long night past, and as yet had wrought no effect of heate. And therefore I may boldely pronounce, that there is muche lesse heate at halfe houre past eight vnder the Equinoctiall, than is with vs at none (*à fortiori.*) Butte in Marche, wẽ are not onelye contented to haue the Sunne shining, but we greately desire the same. Likewise the .11. of June, the Sunne in oure Meridian is .62. degrées highe at London: and vnder the Equinoctiall it is so high after .10. of the clocke, and seeing then it is beneficiall with vs *à fortiori*, it is beneficial to them after .10. of the clocke.

And

And thus haue we measured the force of the Suns greatest heate, the hottest dayes in the yeare, vnder the Equinoctiall, that is, in March and September, from sixe tyll after tenne of the clocke in the morning, and from two vntill sunne set. And this is concluded, by respecting only the first cause of heate, which is the consideration of the Angle of ẏ Sunne beames, by a certaine similitude, that whereas the sunne shineth neuer aboue twelue houres, more than eight of them would be cole and pleasaunt eũe to vs, much more to them that are acquainted alwayes with suche warme places. So there remayneth lesse than foure houres of anye excessiue heate, & that only in the two sommer dayes of the yare, that is, the 11. of March, & the 14. of September, for vnder the Equinoctiall, they haue two sommers the one in Marche, & the other in Septẽber, which are our spring and Autumne: and likewise two winters, in June, and December, which are our Sommer and Winter, as may well appeare to him that hath onelye tasted the principles of the Sphere. But if the sunne be in eyther Tropicke, or approching neare therevnto, then may we more easilye measure the force of his Meridian altitude, that it striketh vpon the Equinoctial. As for example, the twelfth of June, the sunne will be in the first degrée of Cancer. Then loke what force the heate of the sunne hath vnder the Equinoctiall, ẏ same force and greater, it hath in all that Paralel, where the Pole is eleuated betwéene 47. and 48. degrées. And therefore *Paris* in *Fraunce*, the 12. daye of June sustayneth more heate of the Sunne, than Saint Thomas Ilande lying néere the same Meridian, doth likewise at none, or the Ilandes *Taprobana*, *Molucca*, or the firme lande of *Peru* in *America*, which al lye vnderneath the Equinoctial. For vpon the 12. day of June aforesayd, the sunne beames at none doe make an Isocheles Triangle, whose *Vertex* is the Center of the Sunne, the *Basis* a lyne extended from Saint Thomas Ilande, vnder the Equinoctiall, vnto *Paris* in *Fraunce*, neare

Paris in France is as hote as vnder the Equinoctiall in June.

the same Meridian: therfore the two Angles of the Base, muste nedes be equall *p.5.primi*, *Ergo* the force of the heate equall, if there were no other cause, than the reason of the Angle, as the olde Philosophers haue appointed. But bycause at *Paris* the Sun riseth two houres before it riseth to them vnder the Equinoctiall, & setteth likewise two houres after thē, by means of the obliquity of the Horizō, in which time of the Sunnes presence .4. houres in one place, more thā the other, it worketh some effect more in the one place than in the other, & being of equall height at none, it muste then nedes follow to be more hote in the Paralell of *Paris*, than it is vnder the Equinoctiall. Also this is an other reason, that when the Sun setteth to them vnder the Equinoctiall, it goeth very deep & lowe vnder their Horizon, almost euen to their *Antipodes*, whereby their twylights are very shorte, and their nightes are made verye extreame darke and long, and so the moysture and coldenesse of the long nightes, wonderfully encreaseth, so that at length the Sun rising, can hardly in many houres consume and driue away the colde humoures and moyst vapours of the nighte paste, which is cleane contrarye in ỹ Paralel of *Paris*: For ỹ Sun goeth vnder their Horizon but verye little, after a sloping sorte, whereby their nights are not verye darke, but lightsome, as loking into the North in a cleare night without cloudes, it doeth manifestlye appeare, their twilightes are long, for the Paralel Cancer cutteth not the Horizon of *Paris* at right angles, (but at angles very vneuen, and vnlike) as it doth the Horizon of the Equinoctiall. Also the Sommer day at *Paris*, is sixteene houres long, and the nighte but eight: where contrariwise, vnder the Equinoctial, the day is but twelue houres long, and so long is also the nighte, in what soeuer Paralell the Sunbeam do therefore loke what odds and difference of proportion there is betweene the Sunnes abode aboue the Horizon in *Paris*, and the abode it hath vnder the Equinoctiall, (it being in Cancer) the same

proport-

In June is greater heat at Paris than vnder the Equinoctial.

The Twylights are shorter, and the nights darker, vnder the Equinoctial than at *Paris*.

proportion woulde seeme to be betweén the heate of the one place and heate of the other: for other things (as the angle of the whole acke of the Sunnes progresse that day in both places) are equall.

But vnder the Equinoctiall, the presence and abode of the Sunne aboue the Horizon, is equall to his absence, and abode vnder the Horizon, eache being twelue houres. And at *Paris*, the continuaunce and abode of the Sunne is aboue the Horizon sixténe houres long, and but eight hours absence, whiche proportion is double, from whiche, if the proportion of the equalitie be subtraded to find the difference, there will remaine still a double proportion, whereby it seémeth to followe, that in June the heate at *Paris* were double to the heate vnder the Equinoctiall. For (as I haue saide) the angle of the Sunne beames, are in all pointes equall, and the cause of difference is, *Mora Solis supra Horizontem*, the staye of the Sunne in the one Horizon more than in the other. Therefore, whosoeuer coulde finde out in what proportion the angle of the Sunne beames heateth, and what encrease the Sunnes continuaunce doeth adde therevnto, it might expressly be sette downe, what force of heate and colde is in all regions.

Thus you partely sée by comparing a Clymate to vs well knowne, and familiarlye acquainted by lyke height of the Sunne in bothe places, that vnder the Equinoctiall in June, is no excessiue heate, but a temperate ayre rather tending to colde. For as they haue there for the moste parte a continuall moderate heate, so yet sometime they are a little pinched wyth colde, and vse the benefite of Fyre as well as wée, especiallye in the enenyng when they goe to bedde, for as they lye in hanging beddes tyed faste in the vpper parte of the house, so will they haue fyres made on both sides their bed, of whych two fires, ý one they deuise superstitiouslye to driue awaye Spyrites, and the

They vse and haue neede of fire vnder the Equinoctiall.

other to kéep away from them the coldenesse of the nights.

Colde intermingled with heate vnder the Equinoctiall.

Also in manye places of *Torrida Zona*, especially in the higher landes somewhat mountainous, the people a little wincke at the colde, and are often forced to prouide themselues clothing, so that ẏ Spaniards haue found in the West *Indies*, many people clothed, especially in Winter, whereby appeareth, that with their heate, there is colde intermingled, else would they neuer prouide this remedy of clothing, which to them is rather a griefe & trouble than otherwise. For when they go to warres, they wil putte off al their apparell, thinking it to be combersome, and will alwayes goe naked, ẏ they therby might be more nimble in their fight.

Some there be that thinke ẏ middle Zone extreme hot, bycause ẏ people of ẏ Countrie can, & do liue withoute clothing, wherein they childishly are deceiued, for oure clime rather tendeth to extreamitie of colde, bicause we cannot liue without clothing: for this our dubble lining, furring, & wearing so many cloths, is a remedy against extremitie, & argueth not ẏ goodnesse of ẏ habitation, but inconuenięce & iniury of cold: & that is rather ẏ moderate, tẽperate, & delectable habitation, where none of these troublesome things are required, but that we may liue naked & bare, as nature bringeth vs forth. Others again imagine ẏ midle Zone to be extreme hote, bycause the people of *Affrica*, especially ẏ Ethiopians, are so cole blacke, & their haire like woll curled short, which blackneſſe & curled haire, they suppose to come only by ẏ parching heate of ẏ Sun, which how it should be possible I cannot sée. For euẽ vnder ẏ Equinoctiall in *America*, & in ẏ East *Indies*, & in the Ilãds *Molucca*, ẏ people are not blacke, but white, with lõg haire vncurled as we haue, so that if the Ethiopians blackneſſe came by the heate of the Sun, why should not those *Americans* and *Indians* also bé as blacke as they, séeyng the Sunne is equally distant frõ them both, they abiding in one paralel: for the concaue and cõuexe *superficies* of ẏ Orbe of the Sun is concentrike, and

Ethiopians blacke, wyth curled haire.

equidistant

equidistant to ỹ earth, except any man should imagine somwhat of *Aux Solis*, & *Oppositum*, whiche indifferently may be applied aswel to ỹ one place, as to the other. But ỹ sunne is thought to giue no otherwise heate, but by way of angle in reflectiõ, & not by his nérenes to ỹ earth, for throughout al Africa, yea in ỹ middest of ỹ middle Zone, & in al other places, vpõ ỹ tops of Moũtains, there lyeth cõtinuall Snow, which is nerer to the Dzbe of the Sunne, than ỹ people are in ỹ valley, by so muche as the height of these Mountaynes amount vnto, and yet the Sunne notwithstãding his nerenesse, can not melt the Snow, for want of conuenient place of reflections. Also the middle region of the Ayze, where all the Hayle, Frost, and Snowe is engendzed, is nærer vnto the Sunne than the earth is, and yet there continueth perpetuall colde, bycause there is nothing that the Sunnes beames may reflect against, whereby appeareth the nérenesse of the body of ỹ Sunne wozketh nothing. Therfoze to returne again to the blacke Moores, I my selfe haue séene an Ethiopian as blacke as a cole broughte into Englande, who taking a faire Englishe woman to Wife, begatte a Sonne in all respectes as blacke as the Father was, although England were his natiue Countrey, & an English woman his Mother: whereby it séemeth this blackenesse procédeth rather of some naturall infection of that man, whiche was so strong, that neyther ỹ nature of the Clime, neyther the good complexion of the Mother concurring, coulde any thing alter, and therefoze we can not impute it to the nature of ỹ Clime. And foz a moze fresh example, our people of Meta Incognita (of whome and foz whome thys discourse is taken in hande) that were broughte this last yeare into Englande, were all generallie of the same coloure, that many Nations be, lying in the middest of the middle Zone. And this their couloure was not only in the face whiche was subiecte to Sunne and Ayze, but also in their bodies, which were still couered with garments, as

The Sunne heateth not by his neerenesse, by only by reflection.

A blacke Moores son borne in England.

The couloure of the people in Meta Incognita.

The complexion of the people of Meta Incognita.

oures are, yea, the very sucking childe, of twelue Moneths age, hadde his skinne of the very same couloure that most haue vnder the Equinoctiall, which thing can not procéede by reason of the clime, for that they are at least tenne degrées more towards the North, than we in Englande are, no, the Sunne neuer commeth nére their Zenith by. 40. Degrées, for in effect, they are within thrée or foure degrées of that, which they call the frosen Zone, and as I said, fortie degrées from the burning Zone, whereby it foloweth, that there is some other cause than the Clymate, or the Sunnes perpendicular reflection, that shoulde cause the Ethiopians great blackneſſe. And the most probable cause to my iudgemente is, that this blackneſſe procéedeth of some naturall infection of the first inhabitãts of that Countrey, and so all the whole progenie of them descended, are still poluted with the same blot of infection. Therefore it shall not be farre from our purpose, to examine the first originall of these blacke men, and how by lineall discente, they haue hitherto continued thus blacke. It manifestly and plainely appeareth by holy Scripture, that after the generall Inundation and ouerflowing of the Earth, there remayned no moe mẽ aliue, but Noe & his thrée sonnes, Sem, Cham, and Iaphet, who only were lefte to possesse & inhabit the whole face of the earth: therefore all the land that vntill this daye hath bin inhabited by sundry discents, must néedes come of the offspring eyther of Sem, Cham, or Iaphet, as the onely sonnes of Noe, who all thrée being white, and their wiues also, by course of nature, should haue begotten and brought forth white children. But the enuie of our great and continuall enimie the wicked Spirit is such, that as he could not suffer our old Father Adam to liue in the felicitie & Angelike state wherein he was first created, but tempting him, sought & procured his ruine & fal: So againe, finding at this floud none but a father and thrée sonnes liuing, he so caused one of them to transgresse & disobey his fathers commande-

The cause of the Ethiopiãs blackeneſſe.

ment,

ment, that after him, all his posteritie shoulde be accursed. The fact of disobedience was this. When Noe at the commandement of God had made & entred the Arke, & the flud-gates of Heauen were opened, so that the whole face of the earth, euery trée & Mountaine was couered with abundãce of water, he straitely commanded his sonnes & their wiues, ỳ they should with reuerence & feare behold the iustice and mighty power of God, & that during the time of the floud, while they remained in the Arke, they should vse cõtinẽcie, & absteine frõ carnall copulation with their wiues: & many other preceptes he gaue vnto thẽ, & admonitions, touching the iustice of God, in reuenging sinne, & his mercie in deliuering thẽ, who nothing deserued it. Which good instructions & exhortatiõs notwithstãding, his wicked sonne Cham disobeyed, and being persuaded that the first child borne after the floud (by right & law of nature) should inherit & possesse all the dominion of ỳ earth, he, contrarie to his fathers commandement, while they were yet in the Arke, vsed cõpany with his wife, & craftily went about, thereby to disinherit the offspring of his other two brethren, for the which wicked and detestable fact, as an example for contempte of Almightie God, and disobedience of parents, God would a sonne shuld be borne, whose name was Chus, who not only it selfe, but all his posteritie after him, should be so blacke & lothsome, that it might remaine a spectacle of disobedience to all the World. And of this blacke & cursed Chus came al these blacke Moores which are in Africa, for after the water was vanished frõ off the face of the earth, and that the land was drie, Sem chose that part of the land to inhabit in which now is called Asia, and Iaphet had that which nowe is called Europa wherin we dwel, and Africa remained for Cham, & his blacke sonne Chus, & was called Chamens, after ỳ fathers name, being perhaps a cursed, dry, sandy, & vnfruteful groũd, fit for such a generatiõ to inhabit in. Thus you see, ỳ the cause of ỳ Ethiopians blackneſſe, is the curse & natural in-

The Arke of Noe.

Chus ỳ sonne of Cham accursed.

Affrica was called Chamesis.

infection of bloud, & not the distemperature of the clymate, which also may be proued by this example, that these black men are found in all partes of Africa, as well without the Tropicks, as within, euen vnto Capo d'buona Speranza Southward, where, by reason of the Sphere, should be the same temperatue that is in Spayne, Sardigna, and Sicilia, where all be of very good complexions. Wherefore I conclude, that the blackenesse procédeth not of the hoteneesse of the Clime, but as I sayd, of the infection of bloud, and therfore this their argumente gathered of the Africans blackenesse, is not able to destroy the temperature of the middle Zone. We may therefore very well be assertayned, that vnder the Equinoctiall, is the most pleasant and delectable place of the worlde to dwell in, where, although the Sunne for two houres in a yeare, be directe ouer their heads, and therefore the heate at that time somewhat of force, yet bycause it commeth so seldome, and continueth so small a time, when it commeth, it is not to be waged, but rather the moderate heate of other times is all the yeare to be remembred. And if the heate at any time should in the shorte daye ware somewhat vrgent, the coldnesse of the long night there, would easilie refreshe it, according as Hontcrus sayth, speaking of the temperature vnder the Equinoctiall.

Greatest temperature vnder the Equinoctial.

Quodq; die solis violento incanduit æstu
Humida nox reficit paribusq; refrigerat horis.

If the heate of the Sunne in the day time doe burne or parch any thing, the moysture of the nighte dothe cole and refresh the same againe, the Sunne being as long absente in the night, as it was present in the day. Also our Author of the Sphere, Iohannes d'Sacrobosco, in the Chapter of the Zodiacke, deriueth the Etimologie of Zodiacus, of the Greeke word Zoe, whiche in Latin signifyeth *Vita*, life, for

out

out of Aristotle he alledgeth, that *Secundum accessum & recessum solis in Zodiaco, fiunt generationes & corruptiones in rebus inferioribus*: according to the Sunnes going to and fro in the Zodiake, the inferiour bodies take their causes of generation and corruption. Then it foloweth, that where there is most going to and fro, there is most generation and corruption: whiche must nedes be betweene the two Tropikes, for there the Sunne goeth to and fro most, and no where else, but there. Therefore, betweene the two Tropikes, that is, in the midle Zone, is greatest increase, multiplication, generation, and corruption of things, which also we find by experience, for there is Sommer twice in the yeare, and twice Winter, so that they haue two Harueſts in the yeare, and continuall spring. Seing then the midle Zone falleth out so temperate, it resteth to declare where the hotest part of the World should be, for we fynde some places more hote than others. To answere this doubt, reason persuadeth, the hotest place in the Worlde to be vnder and about the two Tropickes, for there more than in anye other place doe both the causes of heate concurre, that is, the perpendicular falling of the Sunne beames, at righte Angles, and a greater continuance of the Sunne aboue the Horison (the Pole there being eleuated three or foure and twentie degrees.) And as before I concluded, that though the Sunne were perpendicular to them vnder the Equinoctiall, yet bycause the same continued but a small tyme, (theyr dayes being short, and theyr nightes long) and theyr spedie departure of the Sunne from their Zenith, bycause of the suddayne crossing of the Zodiake with the Equinoctiall, and that by such continuall course and recourse of hote and cold, the temperature grew moderate.

Under the Equinoctiall is greatest generation.

Greatest heate vnder the Tropiks.

So now to thē vnder ẏ two Tropikes, the Sun hauing once by his proper permotiō declined. 20. degrees from the Equinoctial, beginneth to draw nere theyr Zenith, which may be (as before, aboute the eleuenth day of May, and

then beginneth to send his beames almost at right Angles, about which tyme, the Sunne entreth into the first degrée of Gemini, and with this almost right Angle, the Sunne beames will continue, vntill it be past Cancer, that is, the space of two Monethes euery day at none, almost perpendicular ouer their heads, being then the time of *Solstitium Aestiuale*, whiche so long continuance of the Sun aboute their Zenith, maye cause an extreame heate (if anye be in the worlde) but of necessitie farre more heate, than can bée vnder the Equinoctiall, where the Sunne hathe no suche long abode in the Zenith, but passeth away therehence very quickly. Also vnder the Tropikes, the day is longer by an houre and a halfe, than it is vnder the Equinoctiall, wherefore the heate of the Sunne, hauing a longer tyme of operation, must néedes be encreased, especially séeing the nighte, wherein colde and moysture doe abounde vnder the Tropikes, is lesse than it is vnder the Equinoctiall. Therefore I gather, that vnder the Tropikes is the hotest place, not onely of *Torrida Zona*, but of any other parte of the Worlde, especially bycause there both causes of heate doe concurre, that is, the perpendicular falling of the Sunne beames two Monethes togyther, and the longer abode of the Sunnes presence aboue the Horison. And by this meanes, more at large is proued, that Marochus in Sommer, is farre more hote, than at any tyme vnder the Equinoctiall, bycause it is scituate so nére the Tropike Cancer, and also for the length of their dayes. Neyther yet doe I thynke, that the Regions scituate vnder the Tropikes, are not habitable, for they are founde to be verye frutefull also, although Marochus, and some other partes of Africa nére the Tropike, for the dryneste of the natiue sandie soyle, and some accidentes, maye séeme to some to be intemperate for ouermuch heate. For Ferdinandus Oviedus, speaking of Cuba and Hispaniola, Ilands of America, lying hard vnder, or by the Tropike Cancer, sayeth,

Cuba.
Hispaniola.

that

that these Ilandes haue as good pasture for Cattell, as anye other Countrey in the worlde.

Also, they haue most holesome and cléere water, and temperate ayre, by reason whereof, the heards of Beastes are muche bigger, fatter, and of better tast, than any in Spayne, bycause of the ranke pasture, whose moysture is better digested in the hearbe or grasse, by continuall and temperate heate of the Sunne, whereby being made more fatte and vnctious, it is of better and more stedfast nourishment. For continuall and temperate heate dothe not only drawe much moysture out of the earth, to the nourishmente of suche things as growe, and are engendred in that Clime, but dothe also by moderation, preserue the same from putrifying, digesting also, and condensating or thickning the sayd moyst nourishmente into a gummie and vnctious substance, whereby appeareth also, that vnder the Tropikes is both holesome, frutefull, and pleasant habitation, whereby lastly it followeth, that al the middle Zone, whiche vntyll of late dayes hathe bin compted and called the burning, broyling, and parched Zone, is now found to bée the most delicate, temperate, commodious, pleasaunte, and delectable part of the Worlde, and especially vnder the Equinoctiall.

Under the Tropickes is a moderate temperature

Hauyng nowe sufficiently at large declared the temperature of the middle Zone, it remayneth to speake somewhat also of the moderate and continuall heate in colde Regions, as well in the nighte as in the day all the Sommer long, and also how these Regions are habitable to the inhabitantes of the same, contrarie to the opinion of the olde writers.

Of the temperature of colde Regions all the Sommer long, and also hovve in Winter the same is habitable, especially to the inhabitants thereof.

THe colde Regions of the Worlde are those, whiche tending towarde the Pole Artike, and Antartike, are without the circuit or bounds of the seauen Climates, which agreeable to the opinion of the old Writers, is founde, and sette out in oure Authour of the Sphere, Iohannes de Sacrobosco, where hee playnely sayeth, that without the seauenth Climate, which is bounded by a Paralell, passing at fiftie degrees in Latitude, all the habitation beyonde that, to be discommodious and intollerable: but Gemma Phrisius a late writer, finding England and Scotland to be without the compasse of those climates, wherein he knew to be very temperate and good habitation, added therevnto two other Climates, the vttermost Paralell whereof, passeth by. 56. degrees in Latitude, and therein comprehendeth ouer and aboue the first computation, England, Scotland, Denmarke, Moscouia, &c. which all are rich and mightie Kingdomes.

Nine Climates.

The old writers perswaded by bare coniecture, wente aboute to determine of those places, by comparing them to their owne complexions, bycause they felt them to be hardlie tolerable to themselues, and so toke thereby an argument of the whole habitable earth, as if a Man borne in Morochus, or other part of Barbarie, should at the later end of Sommer, vpon the suddayne, eyther naked, or with hys thinne vesture, be broughte into England, he woulde iudge this Region presently not to be habitable, bycause he being broughte vp in so warme a Countrey, is not able heere to liue,

A comparison betweene Marochus, and England.

liue, for so sodaine an alteration of the colde ayre: but if the same man hadde come at the beginning of Sommer, and so afterwarde by little and little by certaine degrées, had felt & acquainted himselfe with the Frost of Autumne, it would haue séemed by degrées to harden him, and so to make it far more tollerable, and by vse after one yéere or two, the ayre woulde séeme to hym more temperate. It was compted a greate matter in the olde time, that there was a brasse pot broken in sunder with frosen water in *Ponthus*, which after was broughte and shewed in *Delphis*, in token of a miraculous cold region and Winter, and therefore consecrated to the Temple of Apollo.

This effecte being wroughte in the Paralell of.48. degrées in latitude, it was presently compted a place verye hardly and vneasily to be inhabited for the greate cold. And howe then can suche men define vppon other Regions very farre without that Paralell, where they were inhabited or not, séeing that in so neare a place they so grossely misstoke the matter, and others their followers being contẽted with the inuentions of the olde Authors, haue persisted willingly in the same opinion, with more confidence thã consideration of the cause, so lightly was that opinion receiued, as touching the vnhabitable Clime neare & vnder the Poles.

Therfore I am at this present to proue, ỳ al the land lying betwéene the laste climate euen vnto the point directly vnder either Poles, is or maye be inhabited, especially of suche creatures as are ingendred and bredde therein. For indéed it is to be confessed, that some particular liuing creature cannot liue in euery particular place or region, especially wyth the same ioy and felicitie, as it did where it was firste bredde, for the certaine agréement of nature that is betwéene the place, and the thing bredde in that place, as appeareth by the Elephant, which being translated and brought out of the second or third climate, though they may liue, yet will they neuer ingender or bring forth yong. Also

Al the North regions are habitable.

Elephant.

wée sée the like in many kinds of plants and hearbs: for example, the Orãge trée, although in Naples they bring forth fruit abundantly, in Rome and Florence they wil beare only faire grœne leaues, but not any fruite: and translated into England, they will hardly beare either flowers, fruite, or leaues, but are the next winter pinched and withered with colde: yet it followeth not for this, that England, Rome, and Florence should not be habitable.

Orange tree.

In the prouing of these colde regions habitable, I shall be verye shorte, bicause the same reasons serue for this purpose, which were alleaged before in the prouing the middle Zone to be temperate, especially seing al heate & cold proceede from the Sunne, by the meanes eyther of the Angle his beames doeth make with the Horizon, or else by ẏ long or shorte continuance of the Suns presence aboue ground: so that if the Sunnes beames do beate perpendicularlye at righte Angles, then there is one cause of heate, and if the Sunne doe also long continue aboue the Horizon, then the heate thereby is muche encreased by accesse of this other cause, and so groweth to a kind of extremitie. And these .ij. causes, as I said before, doe mosste concurre vnder the two Tropickes, and therefore there is the greatest heate of ẏ worlde. And likewise, where both these causes are most absent, there is greatest want of heate, and encrease of colde (seing that colde is nothing but the priuation and absence of heat) and if one cause be wanting, and the other present, the effect will growe indifferent. Therefore this is to bée vnderstanded, that the nearer anye region is to the Equinoctiall, the higher the Sunne doeth rise ouer their heads at nõne, & so maketh either righte or neare righte angles, but the Sun tarryeth with them so much the shorter time, & causeth shorter dayes, with longer and colder nights, to restore the domage of the daye passe, by reasõ of the moisture consumed by vapour. But in such regions, ouer the which the Sun riseth lower (as in regions extended towardes eyther pole) it maketh there vnequall Angles, but the Sunne

Two causes of heate.

continueth longer, and maketh longer dayes, & causeth so much shorter and warmer nights, as retayning warme vapoures of the daye passe. For there are found by experience Sommer nights in Scotland and Gothland very hot, when vnder the Equinoctiall they are found very colde. This benefite of the Sunnes long continuaunce and encrease of the day, doth augment so muche the more in colde regions, as they are nearer the poles, and ceaseth not encreasing, vntil it come directly vnder the point of the Pole Articke, where the Sunne continueth aboue grounde the space of sixe moneths or halfe a yeare togither, & so the daye is halfe a yere long, that is the time of ỹ Suns being in the North signes, from the first degrée of Aries, vntil the last of Virgo, that is all the time from our .10. day of March, vntill the .14. of September. The Sun therfore during the time of these .6. moneths without any offence or hinderaunce of the nighte, gyueth his influence vpon those landes with heate that neuer ceaseth during that time, which maketh to the great increase of Sommer, by reason of the Sunnes continuaunce. Therfore it followeth, that though the Sunne be not there very high ouer their heads, to cause right angle beams, & to giue great heate, yet the Sun being there sometime almost 24. degrées high, doth casse a conuenient and meane heate which there continueth without hinderaunce of the nighte the space of six moneths (as is before saide) during whiche time, there foloweth to be a conuenient moderate and temperate heat. or else rather it is to be suspected, the heat there to be very great, both for continuance, & also, *Quia virtus vnita crescit*, the vertue and strength of heat vnited in one encreaseth. If then there be suche a moderate heat vnder the Poles, and the same to continue so long time, what shoulde moue the olde writers to say there cannot be place for habitation. And that the certaintie of this temperate heat vnder both the Poles might more manifestlye appeare, lette vs consider the position & qualitie of the Sphere, the length of the day, and so to gather the heighte of the Sunne at all

Hote nightes neere ỹ Pole.

Colde nightes vnder the Equinoctiall.

One day of sixe moneths.

times

times, and by consequent, the quantitie of his Angle, and so lastely the strength of his heate.

Those landes and regions lying vnder the pole, and hauing the Pole for their Zenith, muste nedes haue the Equinoctiall circle for their Horizon, therefore the Sunne entring into the North signes, and describing euery .24. houres a Paralell to the Equinoctiall by the diurnall motion of *Primum Mobile*, the same Paralels must nedes be wholy aboue the Horizon, and so loke howe many degrees there are frō the fyrst of Aries to the last of Virgo, so many whole reuolutions there are aboue theyr Horizon ẏ dwell vnder the Pole, whiche amounteth to .182. and so manye of oure dayes the Sunne continueth with them. During whiche tyme, they haue there continuall daye and lighte, withoute anye hinderaunce of moiste nightes. Yet it is to be noted, that the Sunne being in the fyrst degree of Aries, and laste degree of Virgo, maketh his reuolution in the very Horizon, so that in these .24. houres, halfe the body of the Sunne is aboue the Horizon, and the other halfe is vnder his only Center, describing both the Horizon, and the Equinoctiall circle.

The Sunne neuer setteth in a 182. dayes.

Horizon and Equinoctial al on vnder the Pole.

And therefore seeing the greatest declination of the Sun is almost .24. degrees, it followeth, his greatest height in those Countries to be almost .24. degrees. And so high is the Sun at none to vs in Londō about ẏ .29. of October, being in the .15. degree of Scorpio, and likewise the .21. of January being in the .15. of Aquarius. Therefore loke what force the Sun at none hath in London the .29. of October, the same force of heate it hathe, to them that dwel vnder the Pole, the space almoste of two moneths, during the time of the Sommer *Solstitium*, and that without intermingling of any colde night: so that if the heate of the Sunne at none coulde be well measured in London, (which is verye harde to doe, bycause of the long nights whiche engender greate moysture and colde,) then woulde manifestlye appeare by

London.

expresse

expresse numbers, the maner of the heate vnder the Poles, which certainly must nedes be to the inhabitaunts verye commodious and profitable, if it inclyne not to ouer much heate, and if moysture do not want.

For as in October, in England we find temperate aire, and haue in our Gardens hearbes, and floures, notwithstãding our colde nights, how much more shoulde they haue ỹ same good ayre, being continual without night. This heate of ours continueth but one houre, while the Sunne is in ỹ Meridiã, but theirs continueth a long time in one height. This our heate is weake, and by the coleneſſe of the night vanisheth, that heate is strong, and by continual acceſſe, is still increased and strengthned. And thus by a similitude of the equal height of the Sunne in both places, appeareth the commodious and moderate heate of the regions vnder the Poles.

Cõmodious dwelling vnder ỹ Poles.

And surely, I can not thinke that the diuine prouidence, hath made any thing vncõmunicable, but to haue giuẽ such order to all things, that one way or other the same shoulde be imploted, and that euery thing, and place, should be tollerable to the next. But especiallye all things in this lower world, be giuen to man, to haue dominion and vse thereof. Therefore wee nede no longer to doubt of the temperate and commodious habitation vnder the Poles, during the tyme of Sommer.

But al the controuersie consisteth in the Winter, for then the Sun leaueth those regions, and is no more seene, for the space of other fiue moenths, in the which time al the Sunnes course is vnder their Horizon, for the space of half a yeare, and then those regions (saye some) muste nedes be deformed with horrible darkeneſſe, and continuall nyghte, whiche maye be the cause that beastes can not seeke theyr foode, and that also the cold should then be intollerable. By which double euils, al liuing creatures should be constrayned to die, and were not able to indure the extremitie and

The nightes vnder ỹ Pole

iniury of Winter, and famine ensuing therof, but that all things shoulde perish before the Sommer following, when they should bring forth their brode & yong, & that for these causes ỹ said Clime about the Pole, shold be desolate & not habitable. To al which obiectiõs, may be answered in this maner: First, that thoughe the Sun be absent from them those fiue moneths, yet it followeth not, there should be such extreame darkenesse, for as the Sunne is departed vnder their Horizon, so is it not farre from them. And not so sone as the Sunne falleth, so sodainly commeth the darke night, but the euening doth substitute and prolong the daye a good while after by twilight. After whiche time the residue of ỹ night, receiueth light of the Mone and Starres, vntill the breake of the day, which giueth also a certaine light before the Sunnes rising, so that by these meanes the nightes are seldome darke, which is verified in al parts of ỹ world, but least in the middle Zone vnder the Equinoctiall, where the twylights are short, & the nights darker, than in any other place, because the Sun goeth vnder their Horizon so deepe, euen to their *Antipodes*. Wee see in Englande in the Sõmer nights whẽ the Sun goeth not far vnder the Horizon, that by the light of the Mone & stars, wee may trauel al night, & if occasion were, do some other laboure also. And there is no man that doubteth, whether our cattel can see to feede in ỹ nights, seeing wee are so well certified thereof by our experience: & by reason of the sphere, our nights should be darker than any time vnder the Poles.

The twylights gyue light vnder the Pole almoste al the Winter.

The ending of twylight.

The Astronomers consent, that the Sun descending frõ our vpper Hemisphere at the .18. Paralell vnder the Horizon, maketh an end of twylight, so that at length the darke night ensueth, and that afterward in the morning, the Sun approching againe within as many Paralels, doth driue away ỹ night by accesse of ỹ twylight. Againe, by the position of the sphere vnder ỹ Pole, the Horizon, & the Equinoctial, are al one. These reuolutions therfore ỹ are Paralell to

the

ẏ Equinoctiall, are also Paralel to the Horizon, so that the Sun descẽding vnder ẏ Horizon, & there describing certain Paralels not farre distant, doeth not bring darke nights to those Regions, vntil it come to the Paralels distant. 18. degrées frõ ẏ Equinoctial, that is, about ẏ. 21. degrée of Scorpio which wil be about ẏ. 4. day of our Nouẽber, & after ẏ Winter *Solstitium*, ẏ Sun retourning backe againe to ẏ. 9. degrée of Aquarius, whiche wil be aboute ẏ. 19. of January, during which time only, that is frõ ẏ. 4. of Nouẽber, vntill the. xix. day of January, which is about six wéeks space, those regions do want ẏ cõmoditie of twylights. Therefore, during ẏ time of these said six moneths of darkneſſe vnder ẏ Poles, ẏ night is destitute of ẏ benefite of ẏ Sun, & ẏ said twilights, only for ẏ space of six wéeks or thereabout. And yet neither this time of six wéeks is without remedy frõ Heauẽ. For ẏ Mone with hir encreased light, hathe accesse at that time & illuminateth the moneths lacking light euery one of themselues seuerally halfe the course of ẏ moneth, by whose benefite it cõmeth to passe, ẏ the night named extreame dark, possesseth those regions no longer than one moneth, neither that continually, or al at one time, but this also diuided into two sorts of shorter nights, of ẏ which either of thẽ endureth for ẏ space of. 15. days, & are illuminate of ẏ Mone accordingly. And this reason is gathered out of the sphere, whereby we may testifie, ẏ the Sõmers are warme & fruitful, & the Winters nights vnder the pole, are tollerable to liuing creatures. And if it be so, that the winter and time of darknes there be very cold, yet hath not nature left thẽ vnprouided therefore. For there ẏ beasts are couered wõ haire so much the thicker, in how much the vehemencie of cold is greater, by reason wherof the best & richest furres are brought out of the coldest regions. Also the foules of these cold countries haue thicker skins, thicker feathers, & more stored of down, thã in other hot places. Our Englishmẽ ẏ trauel to S. Nicholas, and go a fishing to Wardhouse, enter far wõ in the circle Artike, & so are in the frosẽ Zone, & yet there,

But sixe weekes darke vnder the Pole.

The Creatures of that Countrie are are prouided for the colde.

 smell

as wel as in *Iseland*, and all along those Northerne Seas, they finde the greatest store of the greatest fishes that are, as Whales, &c. and also abundaunce of meane fishes, as Herings, Coddes, Haddockes, Brettes, &c. whiche argueth, that the Sea, as well as the Land, maye bée, and is well frequented and inhabited in the colde Countries.

But some perhaps wil maruel, there should be such tẽperate places in ỹ Regions aboute ỹ Poles, when at vnder degrées in latitude, oure Capitaine Frobisher and his companye, were troubled wyth so manye and so greate mountaines of fléeting Ise, with so great stormes of colde, with suche cõtinuall snow on toppes of mountaines, and with such barren soyle, there being neither woodde or trées, but lowe shrubbes, and suche like. To al which obiections may be answered thus: First, those infinite Ilandes of Ise were engẽdred & congealed in time of winter, & now by the gret heate of Sommer, were thawed, and then by ebbes, flouds, windes and currants, were driuen to and fro, and troubled the Fléete, so that this is an argument to proue the heat in Sommer there, to be great, that was able to thaw so monstrous mountaines of Ise. As for continuall snow on tops of moũtains, it is there no otherwise, than is in the hottest parte of the middle Zone, where also lyeth great snowe al the Sommer long vppon toppes of mountaines, bycause there is not sufficient space for the Sunnes reflection, wherby the snowe should be molten. Touching the colde stormy windes, and the barrennesse of the country, it is there, as it is in *Cornwall* & *Deuonshire* in England, which parts thoughe we know to be fruitful & fertile, yet on the North side therof al alongst the coast within seauen or eight myles off the Sea, there can neither hedge nor trée grow, although they be diligently by Art husbanded & séene vnto: And the cause thereof, are the Northerne driuing winds, whiche cõming from the Sea, are so bitter & sharp, that they kill al ỹ yong and tender plãts, and suffer scarce any thing to grow, and

An obiection of Meta Incognita.

so

so is it in ỹ Ilands of *Meta Incognita*, which are subiect most to East & Northesterne winds, which ỹ last yere choked vp ỹ passage so with Ise, ỹ the Fleet could hardly recouer their Port: yet notwithstanding all the obiections that may be, the Countrey is habitable, for there are Men, Women, Children, and sundrie kind of Beastes in great plentie, as Beares, Dere, Hares, Foxes, & Dogges: all kind of flying Fowles, as Duckes, Seamewes, Willmots, Partriches, Larkes, Crowes, Hawkes, and such like, as in the thirde Booke you shall vnderstand more at large. Then it appeareth, that not only the middle Zone, but also the Zones about the Poles are habitable. Which thing being wel considered, and familiarly knowen to our Generall Captaine Frobisher, as well for that he is throughly furnished of the knowledge of the Sphere, and all other skilles appertayning to the art of Nauigation, as also for the confirmation he hath of the same by many yeares experience, both by sea and land, and being persuaded of a new and nérer passage to Cataya, than by Capo d'buona Speranza, which the Portugalles yérely vse. He began first with himselfe to deuise, and then with his friendes to conferre, and layde a playne platte vnto them, that that voyage was not onely possible by the Northweast, but also as he coulde proue, easie to bée performed. And further, he determined and resolued wyth himselfe, to go make full proofe thereof, & to accomplishé, or bring true certificat of the truth, or else neuer to returne againe, knowing this to be the onely thing of the Worlde that was left yet vndone, whereby a notable mind mighte be made famous and fortunate. But although his will were great to performe this notable voyage, whereof hée had conceyued in his mind a great hope by sundry sure reasons, and secret intelligence, whiche héere for sundry causes I leaue vntouched, yet he wanted altogither meanes and abilitie to set forward, and performe the same. Long tyme he conferred with his priuate friendes of these secretes, and

Meta Incognita inhabited.

Captayne Frobisher.

Frobishers first voyage.

made also manye offers for the performing of the same in effect, vnto sundry Merchants of our Countrey, aboue .xv. yeares before he attempted the same, as by good witnesse shall well appeare (albeit some euill willers whiche challenge to themselues the frutes of other mens labours, haue greately iniured him in the reportes of the same, saying, that they haue bin the first Authors of that Action, and that they haue learned him the way, which themselues as yet haue neuer gone.) But perceyuing that hardly he was hearkened vnto of the Merchantes, whiche neuer regarde Uertue, without sure, certayne, and present gaynes, hée repayred to the Courte (from whence, as from the fountaine of oure common wealth, all good causes haue theyr chiefe encrease and mayntenance) and there layde open to manye great estates and learned men, the plot and summe of hys deuise. And amongst manye honourable myndes, whyche fauoured hys honest and commendable enterprise, hée was specially bounde, and beholdyng to the ryghte Honourable Ambrose Dudley, Earle of Warwike, whose fauourable mynde, and good disposition, hathe alwayes bin readye to countenance and aduance all honest actions, wyth the Authours, and executers of the same: and so by meanes of my Lorde hys honourable countenance, hée receyued some comforte of hys cause, and by little and little, with no small expence and payne, brought hys cause to some perfection, and hadde drawen togyther so many aduenturers, and suche summes of money, as myghte well defray a reasonable charge, to furnishe hymselfe to Sea withall.

Captayne Frobisher pretended this discouerie aboue .xv. yeares agoe.

He prepared two small Barkes, of twentie, and fyue and twentie tunne a péece, wherein hée intended to accomplish hys pretended voyage. Wherefore, béeyng furnished wyth the foresayde two Barkes, and one small Pinnesse of tenne tunne burthen, hauyng therein victuals, and other necessaries for twelue Monethes prouision, he depar-

Furniture for the firste voyage.

ted

ted vppon the sayde voyage from Blacke wall the fiftenth of June *Anno Domini*. 1576.

One of the Barkes wherein hée wente, was named the Gabriell, and the other the Michaell, and sayling Northweast from Englande, vppon the firste of July, at length hée hadde sighte of a highe and ragged lande, whiche hée iudged Freeselande, (whereof some Authoures haue made mention,) but durst not approche the same, by reason of the greate store of Ise that lay alongst the coast, and the greate mistes, that troubled them not a little. Gabriell and Michaell.

Not farre from thence hée lost companye of his small Pinnesse, whyche by meanes of the greate stormе, he supposed to bée swallowed vppe of the Sea, wherein he lost onely foure men. The Pinnesse lost.

Also the other Barke named the Michaell, mistrusting the matter, conueyed themselues priuilie away from him, and returned home, wyth greate reporte that he was cast awaye. The Michaell returned home.

The worthie Captayne, notwithstanding these discomfortes, although hys Mast was sprong, and hys toppe Mast blowen ouerborde wyth extreame foule weather, continued hys course towardes the Northweast, knowing that the Sea at length must nédes haue an endyng, and that some lande shoulde haue a beginning that way: and determined therefore at the least, to bryng true prowfe what lande and Sea the same nyghte bée, so farre to the Northweastwardes, beyonde anye man that hathe héretofore discouered. And the twentith of July, hée hadde sighte of a high lande, whyche hée called Queene Elizabethes Forlande, after hyr Maiesties name. And sayling more Northerlie alongst that coast, he descried another forlande, with a greate gutte, bay, or passage, deuiding as it were two mayne lands or continents asunder. There he met with store of exceeding great yse al this coast alóg, & Queene Elizabeths forlande.

coue-

coueting still to continue his course to the Northwardes, was alwayes by contrarie winde deteyned ouerthwarte these straytes, and could not get beyond. Within few days after, he perceyued the Ise to be well consumed, and gone, eyther there engulfed in by some swifte currants or indraftes, caried more to the Southwardes of the same straytes, or else conueyed some other way: wherefore he determined to make proofe of this place, to see how farre that gutte had continuance, and whether he might carrie himselfe thorough the same, into some open Sea on the backe syde, whereof hee conceyued no small hope, and so entred the same the one and twentith of July, and passed aboue fyftie leagues therein, as hee reported, hauing vpon eyther hande a greate mayne or continent. And that land vppon hys right hande, as hee sayled Westward, he iudged to bee the continente of Asia, and there to bee deuided from the firme of America, whiche lyeth vppon the lefte hande ouer against the same.

Frobishers first entrance within the streightes.

This place he named after his name Frobishers Streytes, lyke as Magellanus at the Southweast ende of the worlde, hauyng discouered the passage to the South Sea (where America is deuided from the continente of that lande, whiche lyeth vnder the South Pole) and called the same straites Magellanes streightes.

Frobishers streytes.

After he hadde passed. 60. leagues into this foresayde strayte, hee went ashore, and founde signe where fire had bin made.

He saw mightie Deere, ỹ seemed to be Mankind, which ranne at him, and hardly he escaped with his life in a narrow way, where he was fayne to vse defence and policie to saue his life.

Deere.

In this place he saw and perceyued sundry tokens of the peoples resorting thither. And being ashore, vpon the toppe of a hill, he perceiued a number of small things fleeting in the Sea a farre off, whyche hee supposed to be Porpoises,

or

or Ceales, or some kinde of strange fishe: but comming neare, he discouered them to be men, in small boates made of leather. And before he could discende downe from the hyll, certain of those people had almost cut off his boate frō him, hauing stollen secretely behinde the rocks for that purpose, where he spēdily hasted to his boate, and bent himselfe to his Holbert, and narrowly escaped the daunger, and saued his bote. Afterwards, he had sundry conferences with thē, and they came aborde his ship, and brought him Salmon and raw flesh and fishe, and grēdily deuoured the same before our mens faces. And to shewe their agilitie, they tryed many maisteries, vpon the ropes of the ship, after our Mariners fashion, and appeared to be verie strong of their armes, and nimble of their bodies. They exchaunged coates of Ceale, and Beares skinnes, and suche like, with oure men, and receiued belles, loking glasses, and other toyes in recompence thereof againe. After great curtesie, and manye mēetings, our Mariners, contrarie to their Captaines direction, began more easily to trust them, and fiue of our mē going a shoare, were by them intercepted with their boate, and were neuer since hearde of to this day againe. So that the Captaine being destitute of boate, barke, and al company, had scarcely sufficient number to conduct back his bark againe. He coulde nowe neither conuey himselfe a shore to rescue his men (if he had bin able) for want of a boate, and again, the subtile traytours were so warie, as they would after that neuer come within our mens danger. The Captaine (notwithstanding) desirous to bring some token from thence, of his being there, was greatly discontented, that he had not before apprehended some of them. And therefore to deceiue the deceiuers, he wrought a prettie pollicie, for knowing well how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and specially in belles, he rang a pretie Lowbel, making wise ỹ he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it.

The first sight of the Saluage.

Salmon.

Fiue Englishmen intercepted and taken.

And bycause they would, not come within his daunger for feare, he flung one bell vnto thē, which of purpose he threw short, that it might fal into the sea and be lost. And to make them more grēdie of the matter, he rang a lowder bell, so that in the ende one of them came neare the ship side, to receiue the bell, which when he thought to take at the Captaines hand, he was therby taken himself. For the Captain being redily prouided, let the bel fal, & cought the man fast, & plucked him with maine force, boate and al into his bark, out of the Sea: Wherupon when he founde himself in captiuitie, for very choller & disdain he bit his tong in twayne within his mouth: notwithstanding, he died not therof, but liued vntill he came in Englande, and then he died, of colde which he had taken at Sea.

Taking of ỳ first Sauage

Nowe with this newe pray (whiche was a sufficiente witnesse of the Captaines farre and tedious trauell towardes the vnknowne partes of the worlde, as did well appeare by this strange Infidel, whose like was neuer seen, red, nor harde of before, and whose language was neyther knowne nor vnderstode of anye) the saide Captaine Frobisher returned homeward, and arriued in England, in August folowing. An. 1576. where he was highly commended of all men, for his great and notable attempt, but specially, famous for the great hope he brought of the passage to Cataya, which he doubted nothing at al to find, and passe thorow, in those parts, as he reported.

Probishers returne.

And it is especially to be remembred at the first arriuall in those partes, there laye so great store of Yse, all the coaste along so thicke togither, that hardely his boate coulde passe vnto the shoare. At lengthe, after diuerse attemptes, he commaunded his company, if by anye possible meanes they could get ashoare, to bring him whatsoeuer thing they could first find, whether it were liuing or dead, stocke or stone, in token of Christian possession, which

there

thereby he toke in behalfe of the Quéenes moste excellente maieſtie, thinking that therby he might iuſtify the hauing and enioying of ẏ ſame things that grew in theſe vnknown partes. The taking poſſeſſion of *Meta Incognita.*

Some of his companye broughte floures, ſome gréene graſſe, and one brought a péece of a blacke ſtone, much lyke to a ſeacole in coloure, whiche by the waight ſéemed to be ſome kinde of mettal or Mynerall. This was a thing of no accompt, in the iudgement of the Captain at the firſt ſight. And yet for nouelty it was kept, in reſpect of the place from whence it came. How the Ore was founde by chaunce.

After his arriual in LONDON, being demanded of ſundrie his friendes, what thing he had brought them home of that country, he had nothing left to preſent them withal, but a péece of this blacke ſtone. And it fortuned a gentlewoman, one of ẏ aduenturers wiues, to haue a péece thereof, which by chance ſhe threw and burned in the fire, ſo lõg, that at the length being taken forth, and quenched in a little vinegre, it gliſtered with a bright Marqueſſet of golde. Wherupon ẏ matter being called in ſome queſtion, it was brought to certain Goldfinders in London, to make aſſay therof, who indéed found it to hold gold, and that very richly for the quantity. Afterwards, the ſame Goldfinders promiſed great matters thereof, if there were anye ſtore to be found, and offred themſelues to aduenture for the ſerching of thoſe partes from whence the ſame was brought. Some that had great hope of the matter, ſought ſecretly to haue a leaſe at hir Maieſties hands of thoſe places, wherby to enioy the maſſe of ſo great a publike profit, vnto their owne priuate gaines. Many aduentures.

In concluſion, the hope of more of the ſame golde Ore to be founde, kindled a greater opinion in the heartes of many, to aduaunce the voyage againe. Wherevpon, preparation was made for a newe voyage, againſt the yeare following.

In the seco̅d voyage commission was giuen only for ỳ bringing of Oze.

following, and the Captaine more specially directed by commission, for the searching more of this golde Ore, than for the searching any further discouerie of the passage. And being wel accompanied with diuerse resolute and forward gentlemen, his maiestie then lying at the right honorable the Lord of Warwicks house in Essex, came to take their leaues, & kissing his highnesse hands, with gracious countenance, & comfortable words, departed towardes their charge.

¶ A true Reporte of such things as hapned in the second voyage of Captayne Frobysher, pretended for the Discouerie of a new passage to Cataya, China, and the East India, by the North-west. *Anno. Do.* 1577.

(·.·)

BEeyng furnished with one tall Shippe of hir Maiesties, named ỹ Ayde, of two hundreth tunne, and two other small Barkes, the one named the Gabriell, the other the Michael, about thirtie tunne a péece, béeing fitlie appointed with men, munition, victuals, and all things necessary for the voyage, the sayde Captayne Frobysher, with the rest of his companie, came abord his Shippes riding at Blackwall, intẽding (with Gods help) to take ỹ first winde and tyde seruing him, the fyue and twentith day of May, in the yeare of oure Lorde God, a thousande fiue hundred, seuentie and seauen.

The names of such Gentlemen as attempted this discouerie, and the number of Souldyoures and Mariners in each Shippe as followeth.

Aboard the Ayde being Admirall, were ỹ number of one C. men of all sorts, whereof .xxx. or moe were Gentlemen and Souldyers, the rest sufficiente and tall Saylers.

Aboarde the Gabriell being Viceadmirall, were in all .18. persons, whereof fiue were Souldyers, the rest Mariners.

Aboarde the Michaell were sixteene persons, whereof fiue were Souldyers, the rest Mariners.

Aboarde the Ayde was	Generall of the whole cõpany for hir Maiestie	Martin Frobysher.
	His Lieutenant	George Best.
	His Aunciente	Richar. Philpot.
	Corporall of ỹ shot	Frauncis Forder.
	The rest of ỹ Gentlemẽ	Henry Carew.
		Edmund Stafford.
		Iohn Lee.
		Haruie.
		Mathew Kynersley.
		Abraham Lyns.
		Robert Kynersley.
		Frauncis Brackenburye.
		William Armshow.
	The Maister	Christofer Hall.
	The Mate	Charles Iackmã.
	The Pylotte	Andrew Dyer.
	The M. Gunner	Richarde Coxe.
Aboarde the Gabriell was	Captayne	Edward Fenton.
	One Gentleman	Williã Tamfield.
	The Maister	William Smyth.
Aboarde the Michaell was	Captayne	Gilbert Yorke.
	One Gentleman	Tho. Chãberlaine
	The Maister	Iames Beare.

On Whitsonday, being the. 26. of May, Anno. 1577. earely in the morning, we wayed Ancker at Blackwal, and fell that tyde downe to Grauesende, where we remayned vntill Monday at night.

On Monday morning the. 27. of May, aboyde the Ayde, we receyued all the Communiõ, by the Minister of Grauesende, and prepared vs, as good Christians towardes God, and resolute men for all fortunes: and towards nighte we departed to Tilberie Hope.

Tewsday the. 28. of May, aboute nine of the clocke at nighte, we arriued at Harwitch in Essex, and there stayed, for the taking in of certayne victualles, vntill Friday, being the thirtith of May, during whyche tyme, came letters from the Lordes of the Counsell, streightelye commaundyng oure Generall, not to exceede hys complemente and number appoynted hym, whyche was, one hundred and twentye persons: whereuppon he discharged many proper men, whiche wyth vnwilling myndes departed.

The number of men in this voyage.

The cõdemned men discharged.

Hée also dismissed all hys condemned men, whyche he thoughte for some purposes verie nédefull for the voyage, and towardes nyghte vppon Friday, the one and thirtith of May, wée sette Sayle, and putte to Seas agayne. And sayling Northwarde alongst the East coastes of Englande and Scotlande, the seauenth day of June, wée arriued in Sainte Magnus sounde in Orckney Ilandes, called in Latine *Orcades*, and came to Ancker on the South syde of the Bay.

The first arriuall after our departing from Englande.

Héere oure company goyng on lande, the Inhabitantes of these Ilandes beganne to flée, as from the Enimie, whereuppon, the Lieutenante wylled euerye man to staye togyther, and wente hymselfe vnto theyr Houses, to declare what wée were, and the cause of oure comming thyther, whyche béeyng vnderstoode, after

their poore manner they friendly entreated vs, and brought vs for oure money, such things as they had. And hére oure Goldfyners found a mine of Siluer.

A Myne of Siluer found in Orkney.

Orkney is the principall of the Iles of Orcades, and standeth in the Latitude of. 59. degrées and a halfe. The Countrey is much subiect to colde, aunswerable for suche a climate, and yet yéeldeth some frutes, and sufficient maynetenance for the people, contented so poorely to liue.

There is plentie ynough of Poultrey, store of Egges, Fishe, and Fowle.

For theyr bread, they haue Oaten Cakes, and theyr drinke is Ewes milke, and in some partes Ale.

Their houses are but poore without, and sluttish ynough within, and the people in nature therevnto agréeable.

For their fire, they burne heath and turffe, the Countrey in most parts being voyde of woodde.

They haue greate wante of Leather, and desire our olde shoes, apparell, and old ropes (before money) for their victuals, and yet are they not ignorant of the value of our coine. The chiefe towne is called Kyrway.

Kyrway the chiefe towne of Orkney.

In this Iland hath bin sometime an Abbey, or a religious house, called Saint Magnus, being on the West side of the Ile, whereof this sound beareth name, through whyche we passed. Their Gouernoure or chiefe Lorde, is called the Lord Robert Steward, who at oure being there, as wée vnderstoode, was in durance at Edenburgh, by the Regents commaundement of Scotlande.

Saint Magnus sound why so called

After we had prouided vs hére of matter sufficiente for our voyage, the eyght of June we sette saile agayne, and passing through Saint Magnus sounde, hauing a merrie winde by night, came cléere, and lost sight of all the lande, and kéeping oure course West Northwest by the space of two dayes, the winde shifted vpon vs, so that we lay in trauerse on ỹ Seas, with contrarie, making good (as néere as we could) our course to ỹ Westward, and sometime to the

Northward,

Northward, as the winde shifted. And héereabout we met with thrée Sayle of English fishermen from Iseland, boũd homewarde, by whome we wrote our letters vnto oure friends in England. We trauersed these Seas by the space of.26.dayes, without sight of any land, and met with much drift wodde, and whole bodyes of trées. We saw many monsterous Fishe, and strange Fowle, whyche séemed to liue only by the Sea, being there so farre distant from anye land. At length, God fauoured vs with more prosperous windes, and after we hadde sayled foure dayes with good wind in the Poupe, the fourth of July the Michaell (being formost a head) shotte off a péece of Ordinance, and stroke all hir sayles, supposing that they descryed land, whyche by reason of the thicke mistes, they could not make perfit: howbeit, as wel our accompt, as also the greate alteration of the water, whiche became more blacke and smoth, dyd playnely declare we were not farre off the coast. Our Generall sent his Maister aboorde the Michaell (who had bin within the peare before) to beare in with the place, to make proofe thereof, who descryed not the land perfecte, but saw sundrie huge Ilands of Ise, which we déemed to be not past twelue leagues frõ the shore, for about tenne of the clocke at night, being the fourth of July, the weather being more clére, we made the land perfect, and knew it to be Frée-seland. And the heigth being taken héere, we founde oure selues to be in the Latitude of.60.Degrées and a halfe, and were fallen with the Southermost parte of this land. Betwéene Orkney and Freeseland are reckned leagues.

Great bodies of trees dryuing in the Seas.

Monstrous fish & strange Fowle liuing only by the Sea.

Water beeing blacke and smooth, signifyeth land to be neere.

Ilandes of Ise.

The fyrste sight of Freeselande.

This Freeseland sheweth a ragged and high lande, hauing the Mountaynes almost couered ouer with Snow, alongst the coast full of drift Ise, and séemeth almost inaccessible, it is thought to be an Iland in bignesse not inferior to England, and is called of some Authours, Weast Freeseland, I thinke, bycause it lyeth more Weast, than anye part of Europe. It extendeth in Latitude to the North-

Freeseland described.

ward vnto farre as seemed to vs, and appeareth by a description set out by two brethren *Venetians*, Nicholaus, and Antonius Genoa, who being driuen off from Ireland with a violent tempest, made Shipwracke heere, and were the first knowen Christians that discouered this lande, aboute three hundred yeares sithence, and they haue in their Sea-Cardes set out euerie part thereof, and described the condition of the inhabitants, declaring them to be as ciuill and Religious people as we. And for so much of this land as we haue sayled alongst, comparing their Carde with ỹ coast, we find it very agreable. This coast seemeth to haue good fishing, for we lying becalmd, let fall a hooke without anye bayte, and presently caught a great fish called a Hollibut, which serued the whole companie for a dayes meate, and is dangerous meate for surfetting. And sounding about fyue leagues off frō the shore, our leade brought vp in the tallow a kind of Corrall almost white, and small stones as bright as Christall: & it is not to be doubted, but that this lād may be found very rich, and beneficiall, if it were throughly discouered, although we saw no creature there but little birds. It is a maruellous thing, to behold, of what great bignesse and depth some Ilandes of Ise be heere, some. 70. some. 80. fadome vnder water, besides that which is aboue, seemyng Ilands, more than halfe a mile in circuite. All these Ise are in tast freshe, and seeme to be bredde in the sounds thereaboutes, or in some land neere the pole, and with the wind & tides are driuen alongst the coastes. We foūd none of these Ilands of Ise salt in tast, wherby appeareth they were not congealed of the Ocean Sea water, which is always salt, but of some standing or little-mouing lakes, or great fresh waters, neere the shore, caused eyther by melted snow frō toys of Mountaines, or by continuall accesse of fresh riuers frō the lād, and intermingling with ỹ Sea water, bearing yet the dominion (by the force of extreame frost) may cause some part of salt water to freese so with it, & so seme a little brackish,

An easie kind of Fishing.

Whyte Corrall gotte by sounding.

Monstrous Ises of Ise, in tast freshe, wherehence they are supposed to come

The opinion of the frosen Seas is destroyed by experience.

brackish, but otherwise ỹ maine sea freeseth not, & therefore there is no *Mare Glaciale* or frosen Sea, as the opinion hytherto hath bin. Our General proued lãding here twice, but by ỹ suddaine fall of mistes (whereunto this coast is much subiect) he was like to lose sight of his Ships, & being greatly endangered with the driuing Ile alongst the coast, was forced aboord, and faine to surceasse his prætẽce, till a better opportunitie might serue: and hauing spent .4. days & nights sailing alongst this lãd, finding the coast subiect to such bitter cold & continuall mistes, he determined to spend no more time therin, but to beare out his course towards ỹ streights called Frobishers straightes, after ỹ Generals name, who being the firste that euer passed beyonde .58. degrees to the Northwards, for any thing hath bin yet knowẽ of certainty of New found lãd, otherwise called ỹ continent or firme lãd of America, discouered ỹ said streights this last yeare .1576. and hopeth that there wil be found a thorough passage into the sea, which lieth on the back side of ỹ said new found lãd called *Mare pacificum*, or *Mare de Sur*, by the which we maye go vnto Cataya, China, the East India, and all the dominiõs of the Great Cane of Tartaria. Betweene Freeseland & the straights we had one great storme, wherin ỹ Michael was somewhat in dãger, hauing hir Stẽrage broken, & hir top Masts blowẽ ouer bord, & being not past .50. leagues short of ỹ straights by our accõpt, we stroke sayle, & lay a hull, fearing the cõtinuance of the storme, the wind being at the Northeast, and hauing lost company of the Barkes in that flaw of wind, we happily mette againe the .17. day of July, hauing the euening before sene diuers Ilandes of fleeting Ile, which gaue an argument that we were not farre from land. Our Generall in ỹ morning frõ the maine top (ỹ weather being reasonable clere) descried lãd, but to be better assured, he sent the two Barkes two cõtrarie courses, whereby they might discrie either the South or North forlande, the Ayde lying off & on at Sea, with a small saile by an Iland of Ile,

Frobishers streightes.

The Steerage of the Michaell broken by Tempest.

The first entrance of the straightes.

of Ise, whiche was the marke for vs to méete togither a-gayne. And aboute none, the weather being more cléere, we made the North Forlande perfite, which otherwise is
Halles Ilãd. called Halles Iland, and also the small Ilande bearing the name of the saide Hall, whence the Ore was taken vppe, whiche was brought into Englande this last yeare 1576. the sayd Hall being present at the finding and takyng vp thereof, who was then Maister in the Gabriell with Captayne Frobysher. At oure arriuall héere, all the Seas about this coast were so couered ouer with huge quantitie of great Ise, that we thought these places mighte only deserue the name of *Mare Glaciale*, and be called the Isie Sea.

The description of the streyghtes.

This North forlande, is thought to be deuided from the continente of the Norther lande, by a little sounde, called Halles sound, whiche maketh it an Iland, and is thoughte little lesse, than the Ile of Wight, and is the firste entrance of the streightes vpon the Norther side, and standeth in the Latitude of. 62. Degrées. 50. Minutes, and is reckned from Freeseland leagues. God hauing blessed vs wyth so happie a lande fall, we bare into the streightes, whyche runne in next hande Weast, and somewhat to the Northwarde, and came as néere the shore as we mighte for the Ise, and vpon the eyghtéenth day of July, our Generall taking the Goldfiners with him, attempted to go on shore with a small rowing Pinnesse, vpõ the small Iland where the Ore was taken vp, to proue whether there were anye store thereof to be found, but he could not gette in all that
No more gold ore found in the fyrste Ilande. Iland a péece so bigge as a Walnut, where the firste was found, so that it may séeme a great miracle of God, that being only one rich stone in all the Iland, the same should be found by one of our Countreymen, whereby it shoulde appeare, Gods diuine will and pleasure is, to haue oure common wealth encreased with no lesse abundance of his hydden treasures and golde mynes, than any other nation, and would, that the fayth of his Gospell and holy name should

be published and enlarged throughe all those corners of the earth, amongest those Idolatrous Infidels. But oure men, whiche sought the other Ilandes thereaboutes, found them all to haue good store of the Oze, whereuppon our Generall with these good tidings returned abourde aboute ten of the clocke at night, and was ioyfully welcomed of the compa-ny with a volie of shotte. He brought Egges, Fowle, and a yong Seale abourd, which the companie hadde killed ashore, and hauing founde vpon those Ilandes, ginnes set to catch fowle, and stickes newe cut, with other things, he well per-ceiued, that not long before, some of the countrey people had resorted thither. Hauing therefore founde those tokens of the peoples accesse in those partes, and being in his firste voyage well acquainted with their subtile and cruell dispo-tion, he prouided well for his better safetie, and on Friday the nintéenth of July in the morning earely, with his best companie of Gentlemen and souldioures, to the number of fortie persons, went on shoare, aswell to discouer the In-lande and habitation of the people, as also to fynd out some fitte harborowe for our shippes. And passing towardes the shoare with no small difficultie, by reason of the abundance of Ise whiche lay alongest the coaste so thicke togither, that hardely any passage throughe them might be discerned, we arriued at length vpon the maine of Halles greater Iland, and founde there also, aswel as in the other small Ilands, good store of the Oze. And leauing his boats here with suf-ficient guarde, passed vp into the countrey about two En-glishe miles, and recouered the toppe of a highe hill, on the top whereof our men made a Columne or Crosse of stones heaped vppe of a good heigth togither in good sorte, and so-lempnely sounded a Trumpet, and said certaine prayers, knéeling aboute the Ancient, and honoured the place by the name of Mount Warwicke, in remembrance of the Right Honorable the Lord Ambrose Dudley Erle of Warwick, whose noble minde, and good countenaunce in this, as in all other

Egges and Fowles of Meta Incognita

Snares sette to catche birds withal.

The build-ding of a Co-lumne, called Mount war-wicke.

other good actions gaue great encouragement and good further-ãce. This done, we retired our companies, not seeing any thing here worth further discouerie, the coũtrie seeming barren and full of ragged mountaines, in most parts, couered with Snow. And thus marching towards our boats, we espied certaine of the countrie people on the top of Mount Warwicke with a flag, wafting vs backe againe, & making great noise, with cries like the mowing of Bulles, seeming greatly desirous of conference with vs: wherevppon the Generall, being therewith better acquainted, answered them again with the like cries, whereat, and with the noise of our trumpets, they seemed greatly to reioyce, skipping, laughing, and dauncing for ioy. And herevppon we made signes vnto them, holding vp two fingers, cõmaunding two of our menne to goe aparte from our companies, whereby they might doe the like. So that forthwith two of oure menne, and two of theirs mette togither a good space from companie, neither partie hauing their weapons about them. Our men gaue them pinnes and pointes, and such trifles as they had. And they likewise bestowed on our men, two bowe cases, and suche things as they had. They earnestlye desired oure menne to goe vppe into their Countrie, and our men offered them like kindnesse aboorde oure shippes, but neyther parte (as it seemes) admitted or trusted the others curtesie. Their manner of traffick is thus, they doe vse to lay downe of their marchandise vppon the ground, so much as they meane to parte withall, and so loking that the other partie, with whome they make trade, should doe the like, they themselues doe departe, and then, if they doe like of their marte, they come againe, and take in exchange the others marchandise, otherwise, if they like not, they take their owne and departe. This daye being thus well neare spent, in haste we retired our companies into our boates againe, minding forthwith to searche alongest the coast for some harborowe fitte for oure shippes, for the present neces-

The first sight of the countrie people, wafting with a flag.

The meting apart of two Englishmen, with two of that Countr,

The order of their traffick

fitte

sitie thereof was much, considering, that all this while they lay off and on betwéen the two lands, being continually subiect, aswell to great danger of fléeting yse, which enuironed them, as to the sodain flawes which the coast séemeth much subiect vnto. But when the people perceiued our departure, with great tokēs of affection they earnestly called vs backe againe, following vs almost to our boates: whereupon our Generall taking his Maister with him, who was best acquainted with their maner, went apart vnto two of them, meaning, if they could lay sure holde vpon them, forcibly to bring them aboord, with intent, to bestow certain toyes and apparell vpon the one, and so to dismisse him with all argu- another meeting of two of our men with two of theirs ments of curtesie, and retaine the other for an Interpreter. The Generall & his Maister being met with their two cōpanions togither, after they hadde exchanged certaine thinges the one with the other, one of the Saluages, for lacke of better marchandise, cutte off the tayle of his coate (whiche is a chiefe ornament among them) and gaue it vnto oure General for a present. But he presently vpon a watchword giuen, with his Maister sodainely laid holde vpon the two Saluages. But the grounde vnderfoote being slipperie, with the Snow on the side of the hill, thire handfast fayled, and their pray escaping, ranne away, and lightlye recouered their bowe and arrowes, which they had hid not farre from them behinde the rockes. And being only two Saluagies in sight, they so fiercely, desperately, and with suche furie assaulted, and pursued our Generall and his Maister, being altogither vnarmed, and not mistrusting their subtilitie, that they chased them to their boats, and hurte the Generall in the Buttocke with an arrow, who the rather spéedily fled backe, bycause they suspected a greater number behind ỹ rockes. Our soldiors (which wer commanded before to kéepe their boates) perceiuing the danger, & hearing our men calling for shot, came spédily to rescue, thinking there had bin a more number. But when ỹ Sauages heard ỹ shot The Englishemen chased to their boates.

of one of our caliuers, And yet (hauing first bestowed their arrows) they rā away, our mē spēdily folowing thē. But a seruaunte of my Lorde of Warwickes, called Nicholas Conger, a good foteman, and vncombred with anye furniture, besides a dagger at his backe, ouertoke one of them, and being a Cornishman, and a good wrastler, shewed hys companion suche a Cornishe tricke, that he made his sides ake againste the grounde for a moneth after. And so bēing stayed, he was taken aliue, and brought away, but the other escaped. Thus with their straunge and newe praye, oure men repaired to their boates, and passed from the maine to a small Ilande of a myle compasse, where they resolued to tarrie all night, for euen now a sodaine storme was grown so great at sea, that by no meanes they coulde recouer their ships. And here euerie man refreshed himselfe with a small portion of victualles, whiche was laide into the boates for their dinners, hauing neither eate nor dronke all the daye before. But bycause they knewe not howe long the storme might laste, nor how far off the ships might be put to Sea, nor whether they should euer recouer thē again or not, they made greate spare of their victualles, as it greatly behoued them: For they knew ful wel, that the best cheare the countrey coulde yelde them, was golden rockes and stones, a harde fode to liue withall, and the people more readie to eate them, than to giue them wherewithall to eate. And thus kēping verie good watche and warde, they lay there al night vpon harde cliffes of Snowe and Ise, both wette, cold and comfortlesse.

One of that Countrimen taken.

These things thus hapning with the company on lande, the danger of the shippes at Sea was no lesse perilous. For within one houre after the Generalls departing in ỹ morning, by negligence of the Cooke in ouer-heating, and the workman in making the chimney, the Aide was set on fire, and had bin the confusion of the whole, if by chaunce a boys espying it, it hadde not bin spēdily with great labour and

The Ayde set on fire.

Gods

Gods helpe well extinguished.

This day also, were diuerse stormes and flawes, and by nine of the clocke at night the storme was growen so great, and continewed suche vntil the morning, that it putte our shippes at sea in no small perill: for hauing mountaines of fleeting Ise on euery side, we went romer for one, & lofed for another, some scraped vs, & some happily escaped vs, that the least of a Myer as dãgerous to strike, as any rocke, & able to haue split asunder the strongest shippe of the world. Wee had a scope of cleare without Ise, (as God would) wherein we turned, beyng otherwise compassed on euery side about: but so much was the winde, and so little was our sea rome, that being able to beare only our forecoast, we cast so oft about, that we made fourteene bordes in eighte glasses running, being but foure houres: but God being our best Stersmã, and by ỹ industry of Charles Iackman and Andrew Dyer then maisters mates, both very expert Mariners, and Richard Coxe the maister Gunner, with other very carefull saylers, then within borde, and also by the helpe of ỹ cleare nightes which are without darkenesse, we did happily auoyde those present daungers, whereat since we haue more maruelled than in the present daunger feared, for that euery man within borde, both better and worse, had ynough to doe, with his handes to hale ropes, and with his eyes to loke out for daunger. But the nexte morning, being the 20. of July, as God would, the storme ceased, and the General espying the shippes with his newe Captiue, and whole companie, came happilye aborde, and reported what hadde passed a shoare, whervpon, altogither vpon our knées, gaue God humble and hartie thankes, for that it hadde pleased him, from so spedy peril to send vs such spedie deliuerance, and so from this Norther shoare, we stroke ouer towardes the Southerland,

The great daunger of those rockes Ise.

Night without darknes in that countrey.

The one and twentith of July, we discouered a bay, which ranne into the lande, that seemed a likely harborow for our

shippes, wherefore our General rowed thither with hys boates, to make proofe thereof, and with his goldfiners to searche for Ore, hauing neuer assayed anye thing on the south shoare as yet, and the first small Ilande, which wee landed vppon, here all the sands and cliftes, did so glister & had so bright a marquesite, that it seemed all to be golde, but vpon tryal made, it proued no better than blacke leade, and verifyed the prouerbe. All is not golde that shineth.

Our first comming on the Southerland of the sayde strayghtes.

A Myne of Blacklead.

Vpon the two & twentith of July, we bare into the sayd sounde & came to Anker a reasonable breath off the shoare, where thinkyng our selues in good securitie, we were greatly endaungered with a peece of drifte Ise, which the Ebbe brought forth of the soundes, and came thwart vs, ere wee were aware. But the gentlemen & souldiers within boorde, taking great paynes at this pinche at the Capstone, ouercame the most daunger therof, and yet for all that might be done, it stroke on our sterne such a blowe, that we feared least it had stryken away our rudder, and being forced to cut our Table in the hawse, were fayne to set our foresaile to runne further vp within, and if our scrage had not bin stronger, than in the present time we feared, we had runne the shippe vpon the rockes, hauing a very narrowe Channel to turne in, but as God woulde, all came well to passe. And this was named Iackmans sounde, after the name of the Maisters mate, who had first liking vnto the place.

Iackmans sounde.

Vpon a small Ilande, within this sound, called Smithes Iland (bycause he first set vp his forge there) was founde a Myne of siluer, but was not wonne out of the rockes without great labour. Here our goldfyners made saye of suche Ore as they founde vppon the Northerlande, and founde foure sortes thereof to holde golde in good quantitie. Vpon another small Ilande here was also founde a great deade fishe, which as it should seeme, had bin embayde with yse, and was in proportion rounde like to a Porpose, being about twelue foote long, and in bignesse answerable, hauyng a horne

Smiths Iland

a horne of two yardes long, growing out of the snoute or nostrels. This horne is wreathed and krayte, like in fashion to a Taper made of waxe, and maye truely be thoughte to be the sea Unicorne. This horne is to be séene and reserued as a Jewel, by the Quéens maiesties commaundemēt, in hir Wardrop of Robes. The forme whereof is here set downe.

The fynding of an Unicornes horne

Tewsday, the thrée & twentyth of July, our general with his best company of gentlemen, souldiers and saylers, to the number of seauentie persons in all, marched with Auntient displayde, vppon the continent of the Southerlande (the supposed continent of America) where, commaunding a Trumpet to sounde a call for euery man to repayre to the Auncient, he declared to the whole company, how much the cause imported, for the seruice of hir Maiestie, our country, our credites, and the safetie of our own liues, and therfore required euery man to be conformable to order, and to bée directed by those he shoulde assigne. And appointed for leaders, Captaine Fenton, Captain Yorke, and his Lieutenāt George Beste, whiche done, we cast our selues into a ring, and altogither vppon oure knées, gaue GOD humble thankes, for that it had pleased him of his greate goodnesse in preseruing vs from such imminent dangers, to bestow so great & hidden treasures vpon vs his poore and vnworthye seruants, beséeching likewise the assistaunce of his holy spirite, so to deliuer vs in safetie, into our Countrey, whereby

the light and truth of these secretes being known, it might redound to the more honor of his holy name, & consequently to the aduancement of our common wealth. And so, in as good sorte as the place suffered, we marched towardes the tops of the mountaines, which were no lesse painful in clyming, thã dangerous in descending, by reasõ of their steepenesse, & yse. And hauing passed about fiue miles, by such vnweldie wayes, we returned vnto oure ships, without sighte of any people, or likelyhoode of habitation. Here diuerse of the gentlemen desired oure general to suffer them to the number of twentie or thirtie persons, to marche vp thirtie or forty leagues in the countrie, to the ende they might discouer the Inlande, and do some acceptable seruice for their countrey. But he, not contented with the matter he sought for, and well considering the short time he had in hande, and the greedie desire our countrey hath to a present sauour and returne of gayne, bente his whole indeuour onely to finde a Myne, to fraight his ships, & to leaue the reste (by Gods help) hereafter to be well accomplished. And therefore the twentie sixte of July he departed ouer to the Northlande, with the two barkes, leauing the Ayde riding in Iackmãs sound, and ment (after he had founde conuenient harborowe, and fraight there for his shippes) to discouer further for the passage. The Barkes came the same night to Ancker, in a sound, vpon the Northerland, where the tydes did runne so swifte, and the place so subiect to indraftes of Yse, that by reason thereof they were greatly endaungered, and hauing founde a very rich Myne, and got almoste twentie tunne of Ore togither, vpon the 28. of July the Yse came driuing into the sounde where the Barkes road, in such sort, that they were therewith greatly distressed. And the Gabriell riding asterne the Michael, had hir Cable gaulde asunder in the hawse, with a peece of driuing Yse, and lost another Ancker, and hauing but one cable and ancker lefte, for she had lost two before, and the Yse still driuing vppon hir, she was (by

Gods

Gods helpe) wel fenced from the daunger of the reſt, by one great Iland of Iſe, which came a grounde harde a heade of hir, which if it had not ſo chaunced, I thinke ſurely ſhe had bin caſt vpon the rockes with the Iſe. The Michael moyed Ancker vpon this greate Iſe, and roade vnder the lee thereof: but about midnight, by the weyght of it ſelfe, and the ſetting of the Tydes, the Iſe brake within halfe the Barkes length, and made vnto the companie within boord, a ſodaine and fearefull noyſe. The next ſtoude towarde the morning we weyed Ancker, and went further vppe the ſtraightes, and leauing our Oze behinde vs which we had digged, foz haſt, left the place by the name of Beares ſound after the Maſters name of the Michael, and named the Iſland Leceſters Iland. In one of the ſmall Ilands here, we found a Tombe, wherin the bones of a dead man lay together, & our ſauage Captiue being with vs & demanded (by ſignes) whether his countrey men had not ſlain this man & eat his fleſh ſo frō the bones, he made ſignes to the contrarie, and that he was ſlain with Wolues and wilde beaſts. Here alſo was founde hid vnder ſtones good ſtoare of fiſh, and ſundzie other things of the inhabitauntes: as ſledges, bzidles, kettels of fiſhe ſkinnes, kniues of bone, and ſuch other lyke. And our Sauage declared vnto vs the vſe of all thoſe things. And taking in his hand one of thoſe countrey bzydels, he caughte one of our dogges, and hampzed him handſomely therin, as we doe our hozſes, and with a whip in his hande, he taught the dogge to dzawe in a ſledge, as we doe hozſes in a coatche, ſetting himſelfe therevpon like a guide: ſo that we might ſée, they vſe dogges foz that purpoſe, as we doe our hozſes. And we founde ſince by experience, that the leſſer ſozte of dogges they fœde fat, and kepe them as domeſticall cattel in their tentes, foz their eating, & the greater ſozt ſerue foz the vſe of dzawyng theyz ſleds.

Wearsſound, Leceſter Iland.

A tombe with a dead mans bones in it, found at degrees in latitude.

Bzidles knives & other inſtruments found hid among the Rockes.

They vſe great dogges to draw ſleds and little dogges foz their meate.

The twentie ninth of July, about fiue leagues from Beares ſound, we diſcouered a Bay, which being fenced on

The Counteſſes Iland.

eache side, with small Ilandes, lying of the mayne, whych breakthe force of the Tydes, and make the place free from any indraftes of yse, did proue a very fitte harborow for our ships, where we came to Ancker vnder a smal Iland, whichenow togither with the sound, is called by ye name of thatright Honorable and vertuous Lady, Anne Countesse of Warwicke. And this is the furthest place that this yeare we haue entred vppe within the streyghtes, and is reconed from the Cape of the Queenes forelande, which is the entrance of the straightes, not aboue 30. leagues. Upon this Ilande was found good store of the Ore, which in the washing helde golde plainly to be seene: wherevpon it was thoughte beste rather to loade here, where there was store and indifferent good, than to seeke further for better, and spend time with ieoperdie. And therefore oure Generall setting the Myners to worke, and shewing fyrste a good president of a painefull labourer & a good Captaine in himselfe, gaue good examples for others to follow him: wherevppon euery man, both better and worse, with their beste endeuors, willingly laide to their helping handes. And the nexte daye, being the. 30. of July, the Michaell was sente ouer to Iackmans sounde, for the Ayde and whole companye to come thither. Upon the maine land ouer against the Countesses Iland we discouered, and beheld to our great maruell, the poore caues and houses of those countrie people, which serue them (as it shoulde seeme) for their winter dwellings, & are made two fadome vnder grounde, in compasse rounde, lyke to an Ouen, being ioyned fast one by another, hauing holes like to a Fore or Conny berrie, to keepe and come togither. They vndertrench these places with gutters so, that the water falling from the hilles aboue them, may slide awaye without their anoiaunce: & are seated commonly in the foote of a hil, to shielde them better from the colde winds, hauing their dore and entrance euer open towardes the South. From the ground vpward they builde with whales bones,

Thirtie leagues discouered within the straytes.

A good president of a good Captayne shewed by Captayne Frobisher.

The maner of their houses in this Countrey.

Whales bones vsed in stead of timber.

for

for lacke of timber, whiche bending one ouer another, are handsomly compacted in the toppe togither, & are couered ouer with Seales skinnes, whiche in stead of tiles, keeneth them from the rayne. In eache house they haue only one roome, hauing the one halfe of the floure rayled with broad stones a fote higher than ỹ other, whereon strawing Rosse, they make their nests to slẽpe in. They defile these dennes most filthylie with their beastly fẽeding, & dwell so long in a place (as we thinke) vntill their owne sluttishnesse lothyng thẽ, they are forced to seeke a sweeter ayre, and a new seate, and are (no doubt) a dispersed and wandring nation, as the Tartarians, & liue in hords and troupes, without anye certayn abode, as may appeare by sundry circumstances of our experiẽce. Here our captiue being ashore with vs, to declare ỹ vse of such things as we saw, stayd himselfe alone behind the cõpany, & did set vp fiue small stickes round in a circle, one by another, with one smal bone placed iust in ỹ middest of all: which thing when one of our men perceiued, he called vs backe to behold the matter, thinking that he had meant some charme or witchcraft therin. But ỹ best cõiecture we could make thereof, was, that he would thereby his Countreymẽ should vnderstand, ỹ for our fiue mẽ which they betrayed the last yeare (whome he signified by ỹ fiue stickes) he was taken & kept prisoner, which he signified by ỹ bone in ỹ midst. For afterwards whẽ we shewed him ỹ picture of his Countreymã, which ỹ last yeare was brought into Englãd (whose counterfet we had drawne, with boate, & other furniture, both as he was in his own, & also in english apparell) he was vpon the suddayne muche amazed therat, & beholding aduisedly the same with silence a good while, as though he would streyne courtesie whether shoulde begin ỹ speech (for he thoughte him no doubte a liuely creature) at length, begã to questiõ with him, as with his companion, & finding him dumme & mute, semed to suspect him, as one disdeynful, & wold wt a little help haue growẽ into choller at ỹ

The sluttishnesse of these people.

A signe set vp by the sauage Captiue, and the meaning thereof.

The sauage captiue amazed at his Countreymans picture

matter vntill at last by fæling and handling, he founde him but a deceiuing picture. And then with great noyse and cryes, ceased not wondering, thinking that we coulde make menne liue or die at oure pleasure.

And therevppon calling the matter to hys remembrance, he gaue vs plainely to vnderstande by signes, that he hadde knowlege of the taking of our fiue men the last yeare, and confessing the manner of eche thing, numbred the fiue men vpon his fiue fingers, and poynted vnto a boate in our ship, which was like vnto that wherein our men were betrayed: And when we made him signes, that they were slaine and eaten, he earnestly denied, and made signes to the contrarie.

The laste of July, the Michael retourned with the Ayde to vs from the Southerlande, and came to anker by vs in the Countesse of Warwicks sounde, and reported, that since we departed from Iackmans sound, there happened nothing among them there greatly worth the remembraunce, vntil the thirtith day of July, when certaine of our companie bëing ashoare vppon a small Iland within the said Iackmans sounde, neare the place where the Ayde roade, didde espie a long boate with diuers of the countrie people therein, to the number of eightëne or twentie persons, whom so sone as oure men perceiued, they retourned spëdily aboarde, to giue notice therof vnto our companie. They might perceiue these people climbing vpthe toppe of a hill, where, with a flagge, they waued vnto oure shippe, and made greate outcries and noises, like so many Buls. Herevppon our men did presently man forth a small skiffe, hauing not aboue fiue or seauen persons therein, whiche rowed neare the place where those people were, to proue if they could haue any cõference with them. But after this small boate, was sente a greater, bëeyng well appoynted for their rescue, if nëde required.

Another shew of twentie persons of that countrie in one boate.

As sone as they espied our companye comming neare them, they toke their boates, and hasted awaye, either for feare,

feare, either else for pollicie, to drawe our men from rescue further within their danger: wherefore our men construing their comming thither was but to seeke aduauntage, followed spéedily after them, but they rowed so swiftly away, that our men could come nothing nére thē. Howbeit they failed not of their beste endeuour in rowing, and hauing chased them aboue two myles into the Sea, returned into their shippes againe,

The morning following, being the first of August, Captaine Yorke with the Michaell came into Iackmans sound, and declared vnto the company there, that the laste nighte past, he came to anker in a certaine baye (whiche sithens was named Yorkes Sounde,) aboute foure leagues distant from Iackmans sound, being putte to lewarde of that place for lacke of winde, where he discouered certaine tents of the Countrie people, where going with his companye ashoare, he entred into them, but founde the people departed, as it shoulde séeme, for feare of their comming. But amongest sundrie straunge things, whiche in these tentes they founde, there was rawe and newe killed flesche of vnknown sortes, with dead carcasses and bones of dogs, and I know not what. They also beheld (to their greatest maruaile) a dublet of Canuas made after the Englishe fashion, a shirt, a girdle, three shoes for contrarie féete, and of vnequall bignesse, whiche they well coniectured to be the apparell of our fiue poore countriemen, whiche were intercepted the laste yeare by these Countrie people, aboute fiftye leagues from this place, further within the straightes. Wherupon, our men being in good hope, that some of them might be here, and yet liuing, the Captaine deuising for the best, lefte his mind behind him in writing, with pen, yncke, and paper also, whereby our poore captiue countriemen, if it mighte come to their handes, mighte knowe their friendes mindes, and of their arriuall, and likewise retourne their aunswere. And so without taking any thing away in their

Yorkes sounde.

The apparell found againe of oure Englishmen whiche the yeare before were taken captiue

A good deuice of Captaine Yorke,

tentes, leauing there also loking glasses, pointes, & other of our toyes (the better to allure thē by such friendly meanes,) departed aboorde hys Barke, wyth intent to make hasse to the Ayde, to giue notice vnto the companye, of all suche things as he had there discouered: and so ment to returne to these tents againe, hoping, that he might by force or policie, entrappe or entice the people to some friendly conferēce. Which things, when he had deliuered to the company there, they determined forthwith to goe in hande with the matter. Hereupon Captain Yorke with the maister of the Ayde & his mate (who the night before had bin at the tents, and came ouer from the other side in the Michael with him) being accompanied with diuers of the Gentlemen & souldiors, to the number of .30. or .40. persons in two small rowing pynnesses, made towards the place, where the night before they discouered the tents of those people, and setting Charles Iackman, being the Master-mate, ashoare with a conuenient nūber, for that he coulde best guide them to the place, they marched ouer land, mening to cōpasse thē on the one side, whilest the Captain with his boates might entrap them on the other side. But landing at last at ẏ place where the night before they left them, they found them with their tēts remoued. Notwithstāding, our mē which marched vp into ẏ coūtrie, passing ouer two or three tedious moūtains, by chance espied certaine tentes in a valley vnderneath thē neare vnto a creeke by the Sea side, whiche, bycause it was not the place where the guide had bin the night before, they iudged them to be another company, and besetting them about, determined to take thē if they could. But they hauing quickly descried our companie, lanched one great, & another small boate, being about .16. or .18. persons, & very narrowly escaping, put themselues to sea. Whereupon our soldiours discharged their Caliuers, and followed them, thinking the noise therof being heard to our boats at sea, our men there would make what speede they might to that place. And there-

A good deuise of Captayne Yorke.

The Sauages haue Boates of sundry bignesse.

The English men pursue those people of that countrey.

therupon indéede our men whiche were in the boates (crossing vppon them in the mouth of the sounde, whereby their passage was let from getting sea rome, wherein it had bin impossible for vs to ouertake them by rowing) forced them to put themselues ashoare vpon a point of lande within the said sound (which vpon the occasion of the slaughter there, was since named the Bloudie point) whereunto our men so spéedily followed, that they hadde little leysure lefte them to make any escape. But so sone as they landed, eche of them brake his Dare, thinking by that meanes to preuent vs, in carying awaye their boates for want of Dares. And desperately retorning vpon our men, resisted them manfullye in their landing, so long as their arrows and dartes lasted, & after gathering vp those arrows which our mẽ shot at thẽ, yea, and plucking our arrowes out of their bodies, encountred afresh againe, and maintained their cause, vntil both weapons & like vtterly failed them. And when they founde they were mortally wounded, being ignorant what mercy meaneth, with deadly furie they cast themselues headlong from off the rocks into the sea, least perhaps their enimies shoulde receiue glorie or praye of their dead carcasses, for they supposed vs be like to be Canibales, or eaters of mans flesh. In this conflict one of our men was dangerouslie hurt in the bellie with one of their arrowes, and of them were slayne fiue or sixe. The rest by slight escaped among the Rockes, sauing two women, whereof the one being old and ougly, oure men thought she had bin a Diuell or some Witch, & therfore let hir go: the other being yong, & combred with a sucking childe at hir backe, hiding hirselfe behinde the rocks, was espied by one of oure men, who supposing she had bin a man, shot through the heare of hir head, & pierced through the childs arme, wherevpon she cried out, & was takẽ, & our Surgeõ meaning to heale hir childs arme, applyed salues therunto. But she not acquainted with such kinde of surgerie, plucked those salues away, & by cõtinuall licking

The swift rowing of those people.

The bloudy poynt.

Yorkes sound

A hote skirmish betwene the Englishe, and them of that countrey

The desperat nature of those people.

The taking of the woman and hir child.

A prettie kind of Surgerie, whyche nature teacheth.

with hir owne tongue, not muche vnlike oure dogges, bealed vppe the childes arme. And bycause the daye was well neare spent, oure menne made haste vnto the reste of oure companie, which on the other side of the water remained at the tentes, where they founde by the apparell, letter, and other Englishe furniture, that they were the same companye whiche Capitaine Yorke discouered the night before, hauing remoued thēselues frō the place where he left thē.

And now considering their sodaine flying from our men, and their desperate manner of fighting, we beganne to suspecte, that we hadde already hearde the laste newes of our men, whiche the laste yeare were betrayed of these people. And considering also their rauennesse and bloudy disposition, in eating anye kinde of rawe flesche or carrion, howsoeuer stincking, it is to be thoughte, that they had slaine and deuoured oure men. For the doublet whiche was founde in their tents had many holes therein, being made with their arrowes and dartes.

But nowe the night being at hande, our men with their captiues and suche poore stuffe as they founde in their tentes, returned towardes their shippes, when being at Sea, there arose a sodaine flawe of winde, whiche was not a little daungerous for their small boates. But as God would, they came all safely aboorde. And with these good newes they retourned (as before mentioned) into the Countesse of Warwicks sound, vnto vs. And betweene Iackmans sounde, from whence they came, and the Countesse of Warwickes sound, betweene land & land, being thoughte the narrowest place of the straights, were iudged nine leagues ouer at leaste: and Iackmans sounde being vppon the Southerlande, lyeth directlye almoste ouer againste the Countesses sound, as is reckned, scarce thirty leagues within the straightes from the Queenes Cape, whiche is the entrance of the straights of Southerland, being the supposed continent of America. This Cape beeing named Queene

The narrowest place of the straights is 9. leagues ouer.

Elizabeths

Elizabethes Cape, standeth in the Latitude of degrées and a halfe to the Northwardes of Newefound lande, and vpon the same continent, for any thing that is yet knowen to the contrarie. The Quenes Cape.

Hauing now got a woman captiue for the comforte of our man, we broughte them both togither, and euery man with silence desired to beholde the manner of their méeting and entertaynement, the whiche was more worth the beholding, than can be well expressed by writing. At theyr first encountring, they behelde each the other very wistly a good space, without speéche or worde vttered, with greate change of coloure and countenaunce, as though it séemed, the grefe and disdeyne of their captiuitie had taken away the vse of their tongs and vtterance: the woman at the first verie suddaynely, as though she disdeyned or regarded not the man, turned away, and beganne to sing, as though she minded another matter: but being agayne broughte togyther, the man brake vp the silence first, and with sterne and stayed countenance, beganne to tell a long solemne tale to the woman, wherevnto she gaue good hearing, and interrupted him nothing, till he had finished, & afterwards, being growen into more familiar acquayntance by speéch, were turned togither, so that (I thinke) the one would hardly haue liued, without the comfort of the other. And, for so muche as we coulde perceiue, albeit they liued continually togither, yet did they neuer vse as man and wife, though the woman spared not to do all necessarie things that apperteyned to a good huswife indifferently for them both, as in making cleane their Cabin, and euery other thing that apperteyned to his ease: for when hée was Seasicke, shée would make him cleane, she would kill and flea ỹ Dogges for their eating, and dresse his meate. Only I thinke it worth the noting, the continencie of them both, for the man would neuer shift himselfe, except he had firste caused the woman to depart out of his Cabin, and they both were The manner of the meeting of ỹ two Captiues, and their entertaynement

The shamefastnesse and chastitie of those sauage Captiues.

most shamefast, least anye of their priuie parts should bee discouered, eyther of themselues, or any other body.

On Monday the sixth of August, the Lieutenante, wyth all the Souldyers, for the better garde of the Myners, and the other things a shore, pitched their tents in the Countesses Ilande, and fortifyed the place for their better defence as well as they could, and were to the number of forty persons, when being all at labour, they might perceyue vppon the toppe of a hill ouer against them, a number of the countrey people wafting with a flagge, and making great outcryes vnto them, and were of the same companie, whyche had encountred lately our men vpon the other shore, beeing come to complayne their late losses, and to entreate (as it seemed) for restitution of the Woman and Chylde, whyche our men in the late conflict had taken, and brought away: whereupon the Generall taking the sauage Captiue with him, and setting the Woman where they mighte best perceyue hir, in the highest place of the Ilande, wente ouer to talke with them. Thys Captiue at the fyrste encountrie of hys friendes, fell so out into teares, that he coulde not speake a worde in a greate space, but after a whyle, ouercomming his kyndnesse, hee talked at full wyth hys companyons, and bestowed friendly vppon them suche toyes and trifles as we hadde gyuen hym, whereby we noted, that they are verie kynde one to the other, and greately sorowfull for the losse of their friendes. Oure Generall by signes requyred hys fyue men whyche they toke Captiue the last yeare, and promised them, not only to releasse those whyche hee hadde taken, but also to rewarde them wyth greate giftes and friendship. Our Sauage made signes in aunswere from them, that oure men shoulde bee delyuered vs, and were yet lyuing, and made signes lykewise vnto vs, that wee shoulde write oure letters vnto them, for they knewe very well the vse wee haue of writing, and receyued knowledge thereof, eyther of oure poore Captiue

Another appearance of that Countrey people.

These people know the vse of writing.

Coun-

Countreymen, whyche they betrayed, or elſe by thys oure newe Captiue, who hathe ſeene vs dayly write, and repeate agayne ſuche wordes of hys language, as we deſired to learne: but they for thys nyghte, bycauſe it was late, departed, without any letter, although they called earneſtlie in haſt for the ſame. And the nexte morning earelie, beeyng the ſeauenth of Auguſt, they called againe for the Letter, whyche beeyng delyuered vnto them, they ſpeedily departed, makyng ſignes wyth three fingers, and poyntyng to the Sunne, that they meante to returne wythin three dayes, vntyll whyche tyme wee hearde no more of them, and aboute the tyme appoynted, they returned, in ſuche ſorte as you ſhall afterwardes heare.

a Letter ſent vnto the fyue Engliſh Captiues.

Thys nyghte, bycauſe the people were very neere vnto vs, the Lieutenaunte cauſed the Trumpet to ſounde a call, and euerie man in the Iſlande repayring to the Auntiente, hee putte them in mynde of the place ſo farre from theyr Countrey wherein they lyued, and the daunger of a multitude whyche they were ſubiect vnto, if good watche and warde were not kepte, for at euerie lowe water, the Enimie myghte come almoſt dryſhote from the mayne vnto vs, wherefore, hee wylled euerye man to prepare hym in good readyneſſe vppon all ſuddayne occaſions, and ſo giuing the watch their charge, the company departed to reſt.

I thoughte the Captaynes Letter well worth the remembring, not for the circumſtance of curious enditing, but for the ſubſtance and good meaning therein contayned, and therefore haue repeated heere the ſame, as by himſelfe it was haſtilie written.

¶ The forme of *Martin Frobi-* shers letter to the Englishe *Captiues.*

IN the name of God, in whom we al beleue, who I truſt hath preſerued your bodyes and ſoules amongſt theſe Infidels, I cõmend me vnto you. I will be glad to ſeeke by all meanes you can deuiſe, for your deliuerance, eyther with force, or with any commodities within my Shippes, whiche I will not ſpare for your ſakes, or any thing elſe I can doe for you. I haue aboord, of theyrs, a Man, a Woman, and a Childe, whiche I am contented to delyuer for you, but the man which I carried away from hence the laſt yeare, is dead in ENGLAND. Moreouer, you may declare vnto them, that if they deliuer you not, I wyll not leaue a manne aliue in their Countrey. And thus, if one of you can come to ſpeake with me, they ſhall haue eyther the Man, Woman, or Childe in pawne for you. And thus vnto God, whome I truſt you do ſerue, in haſt I leaue you, and to him we will dayly pray for you. This Tueſdaye morning the ſeauenth of Auguſt.

Anno. 1577.

(*.*)

Yours to the vttermoſt of my power
MARTIN FROBISHER.

Poſtſcript. I haue ſente you by theſe bearers, Penne, Incke, and Paper, to write backe vnto me agayne, if perſonally you can not come to certifye me of your eſtate.

NOw had the Generall altered his determination for going any further into the straights at this time, for any further discouerie of the passage, hauing taken a man, and a woman of that Countrey, whiche he thought sufficiente for the vse of language: and hauing also mette wyth these people heere, which intercepted his mẽ the last yeare, (as the apparell, and Englishe furniture which was found in their tentes, very well declared) he knewe it was but labour lost to seeke them further off, when he had found them there at hand. And considering also the shorte time he had in hande, he thought it best to bend his whole endeuour for the getting of Myne, and to leaue the passage, further to be discouered hereafter. For his commission directed hym in this voyage, only for the searching of the Gold Ore, and to deferre the further discouerie of the passage vntill another tyme.

The cause why Frobisher entred no further within ỹ straights this yeare.

On Thursday the ninth of August, we beganne to make a small Fort for our defence in the Countesses Iland, and entrenched a corner of a cliffe, which on thre parts like a wall of good heygth was compassed and well fenced with the Sea, & we finished the rest, with caskes of earth, to good purpose, and this was called Bestes Bulwarke, after the Lieutenants name, who first deuised the same. This was done, for that we suspected more least the desperate men might oppresse vs with multitude, than any feare we had of their force, weapons, or policie of battell: but as wisedome would vs in such place (so far from home,) not to bee of our selues altogither careless: so the signes whiche oure captiue made vnto vs, of the comming downe of his Gouernoure or Prince, which he calleth Catchoe, gaue vs occasion to foresee what might ensue thereof, for he shewed by signes, that this Catchoe was a mã of higher stature farre than any of our nation is, and he is accustomed to be carried vpon mens shoulders.

Bestes Bulwarke.

Their King called Catchoe.

How he is honoured.

About midnighte, the Lieutenant caused a false Alarme

to be giuen in the Iland, to proue as well the readynesse of the companie there a shore, as also what help might be hoped for vpon the suddayne from the Shyppes if nede shold require, and euery part was found in good readynesse vppon such a suddayne.

Saterday the eleuenth of August, the people shewed themselues agayne, and called vnto vs from the side of a hil ouer against vs. The Generall with (good hope to heare of hys men, and to haue answere of his Letter) went ouer vnto them, where they presented themselues, not aboue three in sight, but were hidden in dede in greater numbers behynde the Rockes, and making signes of delay with vs, to entrappe some of vs, to redeeme theyr owne, did onely seeke aduantage to trayne oure Boate aboute a poynte of lande from sight of oure companie: whereupon our menne iustly suspecting them, kepte aloofe without their daunger, and yet sette one of our companie a shore, whyche toke vp a greate blather, whiche one of them offered vs, and leauing a loking glasse in the place, came into the Boate agayne. In the meane whyle, our men whyche stode in the Countesses Iland to behold, who might better discerne them, than those in the Boate, by reason they were vppon higher ground, made a greate outcrye vnto our men in the boate, for that they sawe diuers of the Sauages creeping behynde the Rockes towardes our men, whereupon the Generall presently returned without tidings of his men.

A bladder changed for a loking glasse.

No newes of the Englishe Captiues.

Concerning this Blather which we receyued, our Captiue made signes, that it was giuen him to keepe water and drincke in, but we suspected rather, it was gyuen hym to swimme and shift away withall, for he and the woman sought diuers times to escape, hauing losed our Boates from a Sterne our Shyppes, and wee neuer a Boate lefte to pursue them withall, and had preuayled verie farre, had they not bin verie timelie espyed, and preuented therein.

To what end the blather was deliuered.

After our Generalles comming away from them, they mustered

mustered themselues in our sight, vppon the toppe of a hill, to the number of twentie in a ranckе, all holding handes ouer theyr heads, and dauncing, with greate noyse and songs togither, wee supposed they made thys daunce and shew for vs to vnderstand, that we might take vew of theyr whole companyes and force, meaning belike, that wee should doe the same. And thus they continued vppon the hyll toppes vntyll nighte, when hearing a peece of oure greate Ordinance, whyche thundered in the hollownesse of the hygh hylles, made vnto them so fearefull a noyse, that they hadde no greate wyll to tarrie long after. And this was done, more to make them knowe oure force, than to do them any hurte at all.

Those people daunsing vpon the hill toppes.

On Sunday the twelfth of August, Captayne Fenton trayned the companye, and made the Souldyoures maineteyne skyrmishe among themselues, as well for theyr exercise, as for the Countrey people to beholde in what readynesse oure menne were alwayes to bee founde, for it was to bee thoughte, that they lay hydde in the hylles thereaboute, and obserued all the manner of oure proceedings.

A skirmishe shewed to those people.

On Wensday the fouretеenth of August, oure Generall wyth two small Boates well appoynted, for that hee suspected the Countrey people to lye lurking thereaboute, wente vp a certayne Bay wythin the Countesses sound, to searche for Ore, and mette agayne wyth the Countrey people, who so sone as they saw our men, made greate outcryes, and with a white flagge made of blathers, sowed togyther wyth the guttes and sinewes of beastes, waxted vs amayne vnto them, but shewed not aboue three of theyr companye. But when wee came nеere them, wee myghte perceyue a greate multitude crееping behynde the Rockes, whyche gaue vs good cause to suspecte theyr trayterous meaning: wherevpon wee made them signes,

Their Flags made of blathers.

signes, that if they would lay their weapõs aside, and come forth, we woulde deale friendly with them, although theyr intente was manifested vnto vs: but for all the signes of friendship we coulde make them, they came still creeping towards vs behinde the rockes, to gette more aduantage of vs, as though we had no eyes to see them, thinking belike, that our single wittes could not discouer so bare deuises and simple driftes of theyrs. Their spokesman earnestly persuaded vs, with many enticing shewes, to come, eate and sleepe ashore, with great arguments of courtesie, and clapping his bare handes ouer his head in token of peace and innocencie, willed vs to do the like. But the better to allure our hungry stomackes, he broughte vs a trimme bayte of raw flesh, which for fashiõ sake with a boatehooke we caught into our Boate: but when the cunning Cater perceyued his first cold morsell could nothing sharpen our stomackes, he cast about for a new trayne of warme flesh to procure our appetites, wherefore, he caused one of hys fellowes in halting manner, to come forth as a lame man from behind the rockes, and the better to declare his kindnesse in caruing, he hoysed him vppon his shoulders, and bringing him hard to the water side where we were, lefte him there lymping, as an easie pray to be taken of vs. His hope was, that we would bite at this bayte, & spedily leape a shore within their danger, whereby they might haue apprehended some of vs, to raunsome theyr friendes home againe, which before we had taken: but I doubt, our flesh is so sweet meate for them, that they will hardly part from so good morsels, if we come once nere their hãdling. The Gẽtlemen and Souldiers had great will to encounter them ashore, but the Generall more carefull by processe of time to winne them, than wilfullie at the firste to spoyle them, woulde in no wise admitte that any man shoulde put himselfe in hazarde ashore, considering the matter he now entended, was for the Ore, and not for the Conquest: notwithstan-

Great offers.

withstanding, to proue this Triples lotemanshippe, bée gaue libertie for one to shoote: whereuppon the Triple hauing a parting blowe, lightly recouered a Rocke, and went awaye a true and no fained Triple, and hathe learned his lesson for euer halting afore suche Triples againe. But his fellows whiche lay hid before, full quickely then appeared in their likenesse, and maintained the skirmishe with theyr slings, bowes and arrowes verye fiercely, and came as néere as the water suffered them: and with as desperate minde as hath bin séene in any men, without feare of shotte or any thing, followed vs al along ỹ coast, but al their shot fel short of vs, and are of little dãger. They had belayd al ỹ coaste along for vs, and being dispersed so, were not wel to be numbred, but we might discerne of thẽ aboue one hundreth persons, and had cause to suspecte a greater number. And thus without losse or hurte we returned to our shippes againe.

Nowe our worke growing towardes an end, and hauing onely with fiue poore Miners, and the helpe of a fewe Gentlemen and Souldiours, brought aboorde almost two hundreth tunne of golde ore, in the space of twentie dayes, euery man therwithal wel comforted, determined lustily to worke afreshe for a bone voyage, to bring our laboure to a spédie and happy ende.

And vpon Wednesday at night, being the one and twentith of August, we fully finished the whole worke. And it was now god time to leaue, for as the men were wel wearied, so their shoes and clothes were well worne, their baskets bottoms torne out, their toles broken, and the shippes reasonably well filled. Some with ouer-straining themselues receiued hurtes not alittle daungerous, some hauing their bellies broken, and others their legges made lame. And about this time ỹ Ise began to congeale & frése about our ships sides a night, whiche gaue vs a good argument

of the Sunnes declyning Southward, and put vs in minde to make more hast homeward.

It is not a little worth the memorie, to the commendation of the Gentlemen and Souldiours herein, who leauing all reputation aparte, with so great willingnesse, and with couragious stomackes, haue themselues almost ouercome in so short a time, the difficultie of this so great a labour. And this to be true, the matter, if it be well waied, without further proofe, nowe brought home, dothe well witnesse. God graunt for their forwarde mindes, they may be as well considered, as their honest merites haue well deserued.

Thursday the. 22. of August, we plucked downe oure tentes, and euery man hasted homewarde, and making bonefires vppon the toppe of the highest Mount of the Iland, and marching with Auntiente displayd round aboute the Iland, we gaue a vollie of shotte for a farewell, in honour of the right Honourable Lady Anne, Countesse of Warwicke, whose name it beareth: and so departed aborde.

The. 23. of August, hauing the wind large at West, wee sette Sayle from out of the Countesses sound homeward, but the winde calming, we came to Ancker within the poynt of the same sound agayne.

The. 24. of August, about three of the clocke in the morning, hauing the winde large at West, we sette Sayle agayne, and by nine of the Clocke at nighte, we lefte the Queenes forlande afterne vs, and being cleere of the Straytes, we bare further into the mayne Ocean, keeping our course more Southerly, to bring our selues the sooner vnder the Latitude of our owne Clymate.

The wynde was very greate at Sea, so that we laye a hull all night, and had Snowe halfe a foote deepe on the hatches.

Snow halfe a foote deepe in August.

From the. 24. vntill the. 28. we had very muche winde,

but

but large keeping our course South Southeast, and were lyke to haue lost the Barkes, but by good happe we mette agayne. The heygth being taken, we were in Degrées and a halfe.

The nine and twentith of August, the winde blewe muche at Northeast, so that we coulde beare but onely a bunt of our foresayle, and the Barkes not being able to carrie any sayle at all.

The Michaell lost company of vs, and shaped hir course towardes Orckney as we supposed, because that way was better knowne vnto them.

The thirtith of August, with the force of the wynd, and a surge of the Sea, the Mayster of the Gabriell, and the Boateson, were stricken both ouerbourde, and hardly was the Boateson recouered, hauing holde on a roape hanging ouerbourde in the Sea, and yet the Barke was laced fore and afte with ropes a breast high within bourde.

The Mayster of the Gabriell stricken ouer boorde.

Thys Mayster was called William Smyth, beeyng but a yong man, and a very sufficient Maryner, who beeyng all the mornyng before exceeding pleasaunte, tolde hys Captayne hee dreamed that he was cast ouerbourde, and that the Boateson hadde hym by the hande, and coulde not saue hym, and so immediately vppon the ende of hys tale, hys Dreame came right cuelly to passe, and in deede the Boateson in like sort helde him by one hande, hauyng hold on a rope with the other, vntill hys force fayled, and the Mayster drowned. The heygth being taken, we found oure selues to bee in the Latitude of Degrées, and a halfe, and reckned our selues from the Queenes Cape homeward, about two hundreth leagues.

The last of August, aboute midnighte, we had two or three great and suddayne flawes or stormes.

The firste of September, the storme was growne very great, and continued almoste the whole day and night, and lying a hull to tarry for the barkes, our ship was much beaten with the Seas, euery Sea almoste ouertaking ours poope, that we were constrained with a bunte of oure saile, to try it out, and ease the rolling of oure shippe. And so the Gabriel not able to beare any saile to keepe company with vs, and oure shippe being higher in the poope, and a tall shippe, whereon the winde had more force to driue, went so faste awaye, that we lofte sight of them, and lefte them to God and their good fortune of Sea. The seconde daye of September in the morning, it pleased God of hys goodnesse to sende vs a calme, whereby we perceiued the Rudder of oure shippe torne in twaine, and almost ready to fal away. Wherfore taking the benefite of the time, wee slung halfe a dosen couple of our best men ouerboord, who taking great paines vnder water, driuing plancks, and binding wyth ropes, did wel strengthen and mend the matter, who returned the most parte more than halfe deade out of the water, and as Gods pleasure was, the Sea was calme vntill the worke was finished. The fifth of September, the height of the Sun being taken, wee founde oure selues to be in the latitude of degrees ½ a half. In this voyage cõmonly we took the latitude of the place by ỹ height of the sun, bycause the long day taketh away the light not only of the Polar, but also of all other fixed Starres. And here the North Starre is so muche elenated aboue the Horizon, that with the Staffe it is hardly to be wel obserued, and the degrees in the Astrolobe, are too small to obserue minutes. Therefore we alwaies vsed the Staffe and the Sunne, as fittest instrumentes for this vse.

The Rudder of the Ayde torne in twaine.

How the Latitudes were alwayes take in this voyage rather wyth the Staffe than Astrolobe.

Hauing spent foure or fiue dayes in trauerse of the seas with contrarye winde, making oure Souther way good as neare as we could, to raise oure degrees to bring our selues

wyth

with the latitude of Sylley, wée toke the height the tenth of September, and founde our selues in the latitude of degrées and ten minutes. The eleauenth of September about sixe a clocke at night the winde came good sowthwest, we verde shoet and sette oure course southest.

And vpon Thursday, the twelfth of September, taking the height, we were in the latitude of and a halfe, and reckened oure selues not passe one hundred and fiftie leagues shorte of Sylley, the weather faire, the winde large at westsouthwest, we kepte our course southest.

The thirteenth daye the height being taken, we founde our selues to be in the latitude of degrées, the wind westsouthwest, then being in the height of Sylley, & we kept our course East, to run in with the sleeue or channell so called, being our narrow Seas; and reckened vs shorte of Sylley twelue leagues.

Sonday, the fifteenth of September aboute foure of the clocke, wée beganne to sounde with oure lead, and hadde grounde at. 61. fadome depth, white small sandie grounde, and reckned vs vpon the backe of Sylley, and set our course Easte and by North, Easte Northeast, and Northeast among.

The sixteenth of September, about eight of the clocke in the morning sounding, we had. 65. fadome osey sande, and thought our selues thwart of Saint Georges channell a little within the bankes. And bearing a small saile all nighte, wée made many soundings, whiche were aboute fortie fadome, and so shallowe, that wée colde not well tell where we were.

The seauententh of September we sounded, and had fortie fadome, and were not farre off the landes end, brauded sande with small wormes and Cockle shells, and were shotte betwéen Sylley and the landes ende, and being within the baye, we were not able to double the pointe wyth a

South and by East way, but were fayne to make another borde, the wynde beeyng at Southweast, and by West, and yet coulde not double the poynte, to come cleere of the landes ende, to beare along the Channell: and the weather cleered by when we were hard aborde the shore, and we made the landes ende perfite, and so put vp alongst Sainte Georges Channell. And the weather beeyng very foule at Sea, we coueted some harborough, because our Steerage was broken, and so came to Ancker in Padstowe roade in Cornewall. But riding there, a very daungerous roade, we were aduised by the Countrey, to put to Sea agayne, and of the two euils, to chose the lesse, for there was nothing but present perill where we roade: whereupon we plyed along the Channell to gette to Londy, from whence we were agayne driuen, being but an open roade, where our Ancker came home, and with force of weather put to Seas agayne, and aboute the three and twentith of September, arriued at Milforde Hauen in Wales, whyche beeyng a very good harborough, made vs happy men, that we hadde receyued suche long desired safetie. And more happie we helde our selues, not for the safetie of our selues so muche, as the comforte that we had that oure Countrey shoulde thereby haue perfecte knowledge of oure discouerie, to the greate benefyte of oure common wealth.

The arriuall of the Ay'e at Padstow in Cornewall.

Our comming to Milford Hauen.

Aboute one moneth after oure arriuall heere, by order from the Lordes of the Counsell, the Shippe came vp to Bristowe, where the Oze was committed to keeping in the Castell there. Heere we founde the Gabriell one of the Barkes, arriued in good safetie, who hauing neuer a man within borde very sufficient to bring home the Shyppe, after the Mayster was lost, by good fortune, when shee came vpon the coast, mette with a Shyppe of Bristowe at Sea, who conducted hir in safetie thither.

The arriuall of the Gabriell at Bristow.

Heere we heard good tidings also of the arriuall of the

other

other Barke called the Michaell, in the North partes, whyche was not a little ioyfull vnto vs, that it pleased God so to bring vs to a safe méeting agayne, and lost in all the voyage only one man, besydes one that dyed at Sea, whiche was sicke before he came aboorde, and was so desirous to followe this enterprise, that he rather chose to dye therein, than not to be one to attempte so notable a voyage.

The Michael arriued in the North parts.

Only one man dyed in this voyage.

FINIS.

¶ The thirde voyage of *Captayne Frobiſher*, pretended for the diſcouerie of Cataya, by Meta Incognita.

Anno Do. 1578.

(:·:)

HE GE-nerall bæ-ing return-ned from the ſecond Voyage, immediatlye after hys arriual in Englande, repayred w all haſt to the Court bæing thẽ at Wind-ſore, to ad-uertiſe hir Maieſty of his proſperous proceeding, and good ſucceſſe in this laſt voyage, and of the plẽty of gold Oze, with other matters of importance which he hadde in these Septentrionall partes diſcouered. He was courteouſly en-terteyned, and hartily welcomed of many noble men, but eſpecially for his great aduenture, commended of hir Ma-ieſtie, at whoſe hands he receyued great thankes, and moſt gratious countenance, according to his deſerts. Hir High-neſſe alſo greatly commended the reſt of the Gentlemen in this ſeruice, for their great forwardnes in this ſo dãgerous

Frobiſher cõmended of hir Maieſtie.

toyling and painefull attempte: but especiallye thée prayſed and reioiced, that among them there was ſo good order of gouernement, ſo good agrément, euerye man ſo readye in his calling, to doe whatſoeuer the General ſhould commaunde, which due commendation gratiouſly of hir Maieſtie remembred, gaue ſo greate encouragement to al the Captaines & Gentlemen, that they, to continue hir highneſſe ſo good and honorable opinion of them, haue ſince neither ſpared labour, limme, nor life, to bring this matter (ſo well begon) to a happie and proſperous ende. And finding, that the matter of the gold ore had appearaunce & made ſhew of great riches & profite, and the hope of ỹ paſſage to CATAYA, by this laſt voyage greatly encreaſed, hir Maieſtie appointed ſpecial Commiſſioners, choſen for this purpoſe, Gentlemen of great iudgement, art, & ſkill, to loke thorowly into ỹ cauſe, for ỹ true trial & due examination therof, & for the full handling of al matters therevnto appertaining. And bicauſe that place & country, hathe neuer heretofore bin diſcouered, and therefore had no ſpeciall name, by which it might be called & known, hir Maieſtie named it very properly Meta Incognita, as a marke and boũds vtterly hitherto vnknown. The cõmiſſioners after ſufficiẽt triall & proofe made of ỹ Ore, & hauing vnderſtood by ſundrie reaſons, & ſubſtanciall groũds, the poſſibilitie & likelihode of ỹ paſſage, aduertiſed hir highnes, ỹ the cauſe was of importance, & ỹ voyage gretly worthy to be aduãced again. Wherevpon preparatiõ was made of ſhips & al other things neceſſary, vñ ſuch erpedition, as ỹ time of the yere thẽ required. And bycauſe it was aſſuredly made accompt of, ỹ the cõmoditie of Mines, there already diſcouered, wold at ỹ leaſt counteruaile in all reſpects, the aduẽturers charge, & giue further hope & likelihod of greter matters to follow: it was thought nẽdful, both for the better guard of thoſe parts alredy foũd, & for further diſcouery of the Inland & ſecreats of thoſe countries, & alſo for further ſearch of ỹ paſſage to Cataya (wherof the hope continually

The Gentlemen cõmẽded

Commiſſioners appointed to examin the goodneſſe of the Ore.

A name giuẽ to the place newe diſcouered.

The hope of the paſſage to Cataya.

more & more encreaseth) that certain numbers of chosē soldiers & discréete men for those purposes should be assigned to inhabite there. Wherupon there was a strong forte or house of timber, artificially framed, & cūningly deuised by a notable learned man here at home, in ships to be carryed thither, wherby those mē that were apointed there to winter & make their abode ẏ whole yeare, might aswel be defēded from the danger of ẏ falling snow and colde ayre, as also be fortified from the force or offence of those Countrie people, which perhaps otherwise with too greate cōpanyes & multitudes might oppresse them. And to this greate auēture & notable exploit, many wel minded and forward yōg Gentlemen of our countrey willingly haue offered themselues. And firste Captaine Fenton Lieutenant Generall, for Captaine Frobysher, and in charge of the cōpany with him there, Capitaine Best, & Captaine Filpot, vnto whose good discretions the gouernment of that seruice was chiefly commended, who, as men not regarding perill in respect of the profite and common wealth of their Countrie, were willing to abide the firste brunt & aduenture of those daungers among a sauage and brutishe kinde of people, in a place hitherto euer thoght for extreme cold not habitable. The whole number of men whiche had offered, & were appointed to inhabite Meta Incognita al the yeare, were one hundreth persons, wherof .xl. shoulde be Marriners, for the vse of ships. 30. Miners, for gathering the golde Ore togyther for the next yeare, & .30. souldiers for the better guarde of the reste, within which laste number are included the gentlemen, Goldfiners, Bakers, Carpenters, & all necessarye persons. To eche of ẏ Captaines was assigned one ship, as wel for the further searching of the coaste & countrie there, as for to returne & bring backe their companies againe, if the necessitie of the place so vrged, or by miscarying of the fléete in the yeare following, they mighte be disappointed of their further prouision.

a forte to be builte in Meta Incognita.

a hundreth men appointed to inhabitn there,

Fifteene Sayle.

Being therefore thus furnished with all necessaries, there were ready to depart vpon the said voyage.xv. Sayle of good Shippes, whereof the whole number was to returne agayne with their loading of gold Oze in the end of the Sommer, except those three Shippes, which should bee left for the vse of those Captaynes whiche should inhabite there the whole yeare. And being in so good readynesse, the Generall, with all the Captaynes came to the Court, then lying at Greenewich, to take their leaue of hir Maiestie, at whose hands they all receyued great encouragemente, and gracious countenance. Hir Highnesse, besides other good giftes, and greater promises, bestowed on the Generall a faire Cheyne of Gold, and the rest of the Captaynes kissed hir hande, toke their leaue, and departed euery man towardes their charge.

A cheyne of gold giuen to Frobisher.

The names of the Shippes with their seuerall Captaynes.

1 In the Ayde being Admirall, vvas the Generall Captayne Frobisher.
2 In the Tho. Allen Viceadmirall Ca. Yorke.
3 In the Iudith Lieutenãt General Ca. Fẽton.
4 In the Anne Frances Captayne Best.
5 In the Hopevvell Captayne Carevv.
6 In the Beare. Captayne Filpot.
7 In the Thomas of Ipsvvich Cap. Tanfield.
8 In the Emanuell of Exceter Ca. Courtney.
9 In the Frances of Foy Captayne Moyles.
10 In the Moone Captayne Vpcot.
11 In the Ema. of Bridgevvater Ca. Nevvton.

12 In the Salamõ of VVeymouth Ca. Randal.
13 In the Barke Dennis Captayne Kendall.
14. In the Gabriell Captayne Haruey.
15 In the Michaell Captayne Kinnersley.

The sayd. xv. Sayle of Shippes arriued and mette togyther at Harwitch, the seauen and twentith day of May Anno. 1578. where the Generall, and the other Captaynes made view, and mustered theyr companyes. And euery seuerall Captayne receyued from the Generall certayne Articles of direction, for the better kéeping of order and company togither in the way, which Articles are as followeth.

¶ Articles and orders to be obserued for the Fleete, set dovvne by Captayne Frobisher Generall, and deliuered in writing to euery Captayne, as well for keeping company, as for the course, the 31. of May.

1 *IN primis*, to banishe swearing, dice, and cardplaying, and filthy communication, and to serue God twice a day, with the ordinarie seruice, vsually in Churches of England, and to cleare the glasse, according to the old order of England.

2 The Admirall shal carrie the light, and after his light be once put out, no man to go a head of him, but euery man to fitte his Sayles to follow as néere as they may, without dangering one another.

3 That no man shall by day or by night depart further from the Admirall, than the distance of one English Mile,

and as neere as they may, without daunger one of another.

4 If it chance to growe thicke, and the wind contrary, eyther by daye, or by night, that the Admirall be forced to cast aboute, before hir casting aboute, she shal gyue warning, by shooting off a peece, and to him shall answere the Vizeadmirall, and the Rereadmirall, with euery one of them a peece, if it be by nighte, or in a fogge, and that the Vizeadmiral shall aunswere firste, and the Rereadmirall last.

5 That no man in the Fleete descrying any Sayle or Sayles, giue vppon anye occasion anye chace, before hee haue spoken with the Admirall.

6 That euerye euening, all the Fleete come vppe and speake with the Admirall, at seauen of the Clocke, or betweene that and eyght, and if weather will not serue them all to speake with the Admirall, then some shall come to the Vizeadmirall, and receyue your order of your course of Maister Hall, chiefe Pylot of the Fleete, as he shal direct you.

7 If to any mã in the Fleete, there happẽ any mischãce, they shall presently shoote off two peeces by day, and if it be by night, two peeces, and shew two lightes.

8 If any man in ẏ Fleete come vp in ẏ night, and hale his fellow, knowing him not, he shal giue him this watchword, Before the world was God. The other shall aunswer him, if he be one of our Fleete After God came Christe his Sonne. So that if anye be founde amongst vs, not of oure owne company, he that firste descryeth anye such Sayle or Sayles, shall giue warning to the Admirall by himselfe, or any other that he can speake to that Sailes, better than he, being neereste vnto him.

9 That euery Ship in the Fleete, in the time of fogges, whiche continually happen with little windes, and most parte calmes, shall keepe a reasonable noyse with Trum-

pet,

pet, Drumme, or otherwise to keepe themselues cleere one of another.

10 If it fall out thicke or misty that we lay it to Hull, the Admirall shall giue warning by a peece, and putting out three lightes one ouer another, to the ende, that euery man may take in his Sayles, and at his setting of Sayles agayne do the like, if it be not cleere.

11 If any man discouer land by nighte, that he giue the like warning, that he dothe for mischances, two lightes, and two peeces, if it be by day one peece, and putte out hys flagge, and strike all his Sayles he hath aboorde.

12 If any Shyppe shall happen to lose company by force of weather, then any suche Shippe or Shippes, shall gette hir into the Latitude of. . and so keepe that Latitude, vntyll they gette Freeselande. And after they be past the West partes of Freeselande, they shall gette them into the Latitude of. . and. . and not to the Northwarde of . and beeing once entred within the straytes, all suche Shyppes shall euerye watche shoote off a good peece, and loke out well for smoke and fire, whych those that gette in first, shall make euery night, vntill all the Fleete bee come togither.

13 That vppon the sighte of an Ensigne in the Mast of the Admirall, a peece shotte of the whole Fleete, shall repaire to the Admirall, to vnderstande such conference, as the Generall is to haue with them.

14 If we chance to meete with any enimies, that foure Shyppes shall attend vpon the Admirall, viz. the Frances of Foy, the Moone, the Barke Dennis, and the Gabriell: and foure vpon my Lieutenant generall in the Iudith, viz. the Hopewell, the Armenall, the Beare, and the Salomon: and the other foure vpon the Vizadmirall, the Anne Frances, the Thomas of Ipswich, the Emanuell, and the Michaell.

15 If

15 If there happen any disordered person in the fléete, that he be taken and kept in safe custodie vntil he may conueniently be brought aboorde the Admirall, and there to receiue such punishment as his or their offences shal deserue.

By me Martine Frobysher.

Oure departure from England.

HAuing receiued these articles of direction, we departed from Harwich the one and thirtith of May. And saying alongest the South partes of England westward, wée at length came by the coaste of Ireland, at Cape Cleare the firth of June, and gaue chace there to a small barke which was supposed to be a Pyrat, or Rouer on the Seas, but it fell out in déede that they were poore menne of Bristowe, who hadde mette with suche company of Frenchmen, as hadde spoyled and slayne manye of them, and left the rest so sore wounded, that they were lyke to perishe in the Sea, hauing neyther hande, nor foote hole, to helpe themselues withall, nor victuals to sustayne theyr hungrie bodyes. Oure Generall, who well vnderstandeth the office of a Souldioure, and an Englishman, and knoweth well what the necessity of the sea meaneth, pitying much ỹ miserie of the poore men, releiued them with Surgerie and salues, to heale their hurtes, and with meate and drinke to comfort their pining hartes. Some of them hauing neither eate nor drunck more than oliues & stinking water in many days before, (as they reported.) And after this good déed done, hauing a large winde, we kept our course vppon our sayde voyage withoute staying for the taking in of freshe water, or any other prouision, whereof many of the fléete were not throughly furnished, (and sayling towardes the Northwest partes, from Ireland, we mette with a greate currant from oute of the Southwest, which carryed vs (by our reckning) one point to the Northestwardes of our said course, whiche currant séemed to vs to continue it selfe to-

a charitable deede.

wards

wardes Norway, and other the Northeast partes of the Worlde, whereby we may be induced to beléeue, that this is the same whiche the Portugalles méete at Capo d'buona speranza, where striking ouer from thence to the straytes of Magellanes, and finding no passage there for the narrownesse of the sayde straytes, runneth alongst into the greate Bay of Mexico, where also hauing a let of lande, it is forced to strike backe agayne towardes the Northeast, as we not only héere, but in another place also, further to the Northwardes, by good experience this yeare haue founde, as shall be héereafter in his place more at large declared. Marke this Currant.

Nowe had wée sayled aboute foureténe dayes, without sight of any land, or any other liuing thing, except certayne Fowles, as Wylmots, Nodies, Gulles, &c. whiche there séeme only to liue by Sea.

The twentith of June, at two of the clocke in the morning, the Generall descryed land, and found it to be Weast Freeseland, now named Weast England. Héere the Generall, and other Gentlemen wente ashore, being the fyrste knowen Christians that we haue true notice of, that euer set foote vpon that ground: and therefore the Generall toke possession thereof to the vse of our Soueraigne Lady the Quéenes Maiestie, and discouered héere a goodly harborough for the Shippes, where were also certaine little Boates of that Countrey. And being there landed, they espyed certayne tents and people of that Countrey, which were (as they iudge) in all sorts, very like those of Meta Incognita, as by theyr apparell, and other things whych wée found in theyr tentes, appeared. Weast England.

The sauage and simple people, so soone as they perceyued our men comming towards them (supposing there had bin no other Worlde, but theirs) fledde fearefully away, as men muche amazed at so strange a sight, and creatures of humane shape, so farre in apparell, complexion, and other

things different from themselues. They left in their tents all their furniture for haste behinde them, where amongst other things were founde a bore of small nayles, and certayne reede Hearings, bowes of Fyre tree well cutte, with diuers other things artificially wroughte, whereby it appeareth, that they haue trade with some ciuill people, or else are in deede themselues artificiall workemen.

Dure menne broughte awaye wyth them, onelye two of theyr Dogges, leauing in recompence belles, lokingglasses, and diuers of oure Countrey toyes behynde them.

This Countrie no doubte, promiseth good hope of great commoditie and riches, if it maye be well discouered. The discription whereof you shall finde more at large in my seconde booke, Page. 5.

Some are of opinion, that this Weaste Englande is firme lande with the Northeast partes of Meta Incognita, or else with Groenlande. And their reason is, because the people, apparell, boates, and other thinges, are so like to theirs: and an other reason is, the multitude of Ilandes of Ise, whyche laye betweene it and Meta Incognita, doeth argue, that on the North side there is a bay, whych cannot be, but by cõioyning of these two lands togither.

And hauing a fayre and large winde, we departed from thence towardes Frobyshers straites, the three and twentith of June. But fyrste we gaue name to a hyghe clyffe in Weast England, the laste that was in oure sight, and for a certaine similitude, we called it Charing Crosse. Then we bare Southerly towards the Sea, bycause to the Northwardes of this coaste we mette wyth muche driuing Ise, whyche by reason of the thicke mistes and weather might haue bin some trouble vnto vs.

Charing Crosse.

On Monday the laste of June, wée mette with manye greate Whales, as they hadde béene Porposes.

a Whale stroke a ship.

This same daye the Salamander being vnder both hir corses and bonets, hapned to strike a greate Whale with hir full stemme, wyth suche a blow, that the ship stoode stil, and stirred neither forwarde nor backeward. The Whale thereat made a great and vgly noise, and caste vp his body and tayle, and so went vnder water, and within twoo dayes after, there was founde a greate Whale dead swimming aboue water, which we supposed was that the Salamander stroke.

The seconde daye of July early in the morning, wée hadde sighte of the Quéenes forelande, and bare in with the lande all the daye, and passyng thorow great quantitie of Ise, by nights were entered somewhat within the straites, perceiuing no waye to passe further in, the whole place being frosen ouer from the one side to the other, and as it were with many walles, mountaines, and bulwarkes of yse, choaked vppe the passage, and denied vs entraunce. And yet doe I not thinke, that this passage or the Sea hereaboutes, is frosen ouer at anye time of the yeare: albeit it séemed so vnto vs, by the abundaunce of Ise gathered togyther, whyche occuppyed the whole place. But I doe rather, suppose these Ise to bée bredde in the hollowe soundes and freshets thereaboutes: whyche by the heate of the Sommers Sunne, béeyng loosed, doe emptie themselues wyth the ebbes into the Sea, and so gather in great abundance there togither.

Frobishers straites choaked vp wyth Ise.

And to speake somewhat here, of the auntiente opinion of the frosen Sea in these partes: I doe thinke it to be rather a bare coniecture of menne, than that euer anye manne hathe made experience of anye suche Sea. And that whiche they

speake of Mare Glaciale, may be truely thought to be spoken of these partes: for this maye well be called in deede the yse Sea, but not the frosen Sea, for no Sea consisting of salte water cã be frosen, as I haue more at large herein shewed my opiniõ in my seconde booke page .6. for it seemeth impossible for any Sea to be frosen, which hath his course of ebbing and flowing, especiallye in those places, where the tides doe ebbe and flowe aboue tenne fadome. And also all these aforesaide Ise, which we sometime met a hundreth mile from lande, being gathered out of the salt Sea, are in taste fresh, and being dissolued, become swéet and holesome water.

Salte water cannot freese

The cause why thys yeare we haue béene more combred with Ise (than at other times before) may be by reason of the Easterly and Southerly windes, whyche brought vs more timely thither now than wée looked for. Whiche blowing from the Sea directlye vppon the place of our straites, hath kept in the Ise, and not suffered them to be caryed out by the ebbe to the maine Sea, where they woulde in more shorte time haue béene dissolued. And all these flóting Ise, are not onelye so daungerous, in that they winde and gather so neare togither, that a man maye passe sometimes tenne or twelue myles as it were vpon one firme Ilande of Ise: But also, for that they open and shutte togither againe in suche sorte wyth the tydes and Sea-gate, that whilest one Shyppe followeth the other with full sayles, the Ise whyche was open vnto the foremoste, will ioyne and close togyther, before the latter can come to followe the fyrste, whereby manye tymes oure Shippes were brought into greate daunger, as béeyng not able so sodainelye to take in oure sayles, or staye the swifte waye of oure Shippes.

We were forced manye tymes to stemme and strike great rockes of Ise, and so as it were make way through mightye

mightie mountaines. By which meanes some of the fléete, where they founde the yse to open, entred in, and passed so farre within the daunger thereof, with continuall desire to recouer their port, that it was the greatest wonder of the world, that they euer escaped safe, or were euer heard of againe. For euen at this present, we missed two of the fléete, that is, the Iudyth, wherein was the Lieuetenaunt generall Captaine Fenton, and the Michael, whome both wée supposed hadde bene vtterlye lost, hauing not heard any tydings of them, in moe than twentie dayes afore.

Bark Dennis sunke.

And one of our fléete named the Barke Dennys, being of an hundereth Tunne burden, séeking way in amongst these Ise, receiued such a blowe with a rocke of Ise, that she sunke downe therewith, in the sighte of the whoale fléete. Howbeit hauing signified hir daunger by shooting of a péece of great ordinaunce, newe succour of other shippes came so readily vnto them, that the men were al saued with boates.

Part of the house lost.

Within this shippe that was drowned, there was percell of our house, whiche was to be erected for them that shoulde staye all the Winter in Meta Incognita.

Thys was a more fearefull spectacle for the Fléete to beholde, for that the outragious storme, which presentlye followed, threatned them the like fortune and daunger. For the Fléete being thus compassed (as aforesayde) on euery side with Ise, hauing left muche behynde them, thorow which they had passed, & finding more before them, thorow whiche it was not possible to passe, there arose a sodaine and terrible tempest at the Southeast, which blowing from the mayne Sea, directlye vpon the place of the straytes, broughte togither al the Ise aseaborde of vs, vpon our backes, and thereby debarde as of turning backe to recouer sea rome againe: so that being thus compassed with daunger on euery side, sundrye men with sundrie deuises, sought the best waye to saue themselues. Some of the

Shippes, where they could find a place more cleare of Ise, and get a little berth of sea rome, did take in their Sayles, and there lay adrift. Other some fastened and mored Ancker vpon a great Iland of Ise, and roade vnder the Lee thereof, supposing to be better garded thereby, from the outrageous windes, and the daunger of the lesser fleeting Ise. And againe some were so fast shut vp, and compassed in amongst an infinite number of great Countreys and Ilands of Ise, that they were fayne to submit themselues, & their Ships, to the mercie of the vnmercifull Ise, and strengthned the sides of their Ships with iunckes of cables, beds, Masses, planckes, and such like, whiche being hanged ouerboord, on the sides of their Shippes, mighte the better defende them from the outragious sway and strokes of the said Ise. But as in greatest distresse, men of best value are best to be discerned, so it is greatly worthy commendation and noting, with what inuincible minde euery Captayne encouraged his company, and with what incredible labour, the paynefull Mariners, and poore Miners (vnaquainted with suche extremities) to the euerlasting renowne of our nation, dyd ouercome the brunt of these so greate and extreame daungers: for some, euen without boorde vpon the Ise, and some within boorde, vppon the sides of their Shippes, hauing poles, pikes, peeces of timber, and Oares in their handes, stoode almost day and night, withoute any rest, bearing off the force, and breaking the sway of the Ise, with suche incredible payne and perill, that it was wonderfull to behold, which otherwise no doubt had stricken quite through and through the sides of their Shippes, notwithstandyng our former prouision: for planckes of timber, of more than three ynches thicke, and other things of greater force and bignesse, by the surging of the Sea, and billowe, with the Ise, were sheuered, and cutte in sunder, at the sides of oure Shippes, that it will seeme more than credible to be reported of. And yet (that whiche is more) it is faythfully and

playnely

playnely to be proued, and that by many substantiall witnesses, that our Shippes, euen those of greatest burdens, with the méeting of contrary waues of the Sea, were heaued vp betwéene Ilandes of Ise, a foote welnére out of the Sea, aboue their watermarke, hauing their knées and timbers within boorde, both bowed, and broken therewith.

And amidst these extremes, whilest some laboured for defence of the Shippes, and sought to saue their bodyes: othersome of more mylder spirit, soughte to saue the Soule by deuoute Prayer and mediation to the Almightie, thinking indéede by no other meanes possible, than by a diuine Miracle, to haue their deliuerance: so that there was none, that were eyther ydle, or not well occuppyed, and hée that helde himselfe in best securitie, had (God knoweth) but only bare hope remayning for his best safetie.

Thus all the gallant Fléete, and miserable men, without hope of euer getting forth agayne, distressed with these extremities, remayned héere all the whole night, and parte of the next day, excepting foure Shippes, that is, the Anne Frances, the Moone, the Frances of Foy, and the Gabriell, which being somewhat a Seaborde of the Fléete, and béeing fast Shyps, by a winde, hauing a more scope of cléere, tryed it out all the time of the storme, vnder Sayle, béeyng hardly able to beare a coast of each.

And albeit, by reason of the flóting Ise, whych were dispersed héere almost the whole Sea ouer, they were broughte manye times to the extreamest poynte of perill, Mountaynes of Ise tenne thousande tymes scaping them scarce one ynch, whiche to haue stricken, had bin theyr presente destruction, considering the swifte course and way of the Shippes, and the vnwildynesse of them to stay and turne as a mã would wish. Yet they estéemed it their better safetie, with such perill to séeke Searome, thã without hope of euer getting libertie, to lie striuing against ỹ streame, & beating amongst the Ise Mountaines, whose hugenesse,

and

and monstrous greatnesse was suche, that no man woulde credite, but such as to their paynes sawe and felte it. And these foure Shippes by the nexte day at noone, gote out to Sea, and were fyrste cléere of the Yse, who nowe enioying theyr owne libertie, beganne a new to sorrowe and feare for their fellowes safeties. And deuoutely knéeling aboute theyr mayne Mast, gaue vnto God humble thankes, not only for themselues, but besoughte him lykewise highly for theyr friends deliuerance. And euen nowe, whilest amiddest these extremities, thys gallante Fléete and valiant men were altogither ouerlaboured, and forewatched, with the long and fearefull continuance of the foresayde dangers, it pleased God with his eyes of mercie to loke downe from Heauen, to sende them help in good time, giuing them the nexte daye a more fauourable wind at the West Northweast, whiche did not only disperse and dryue forthe the Yse before them, but also gaue them libertie of more scope and Sea roome, and were by night of the daye following perceyued of the other foure Shippes, where to their greatest comforte they enioyed agayne the fellowship of one another. Some in mending the sides of theyr Shyppes, some in setting vp their toppe Mastes, and mending theyr Sayles and tacklings. Agayne, some complayning of theyr false Stemme borne away, some in stopping their Leakes, some in recounting their daungers past, spent no small time and labour, that I dare well auouche, there were neuer men more daungerously distressed, nor more mercifully by Gods Prouidence deliuered. And héereof both the torne Shippes, and the forwéeryed bodyes of the men arriued, doe beare most euidente marke and witnesse. And now the whole Fléete plyed off to Seaward, resoluing there to abide, vntill the Sunne might consume (or the force of wind disperse) these Yse from the place of theyr passage: and being a good berth off the shore, they toke in their Sayles, and lay adrift.

The

The seauenth of July, as men nothing yet dismayed, we cast about towards the inward, and had sight of lande, which rose in forme like the Northerland of the straytes, which some of the Fléete, and those not the worst Marriners, iudged to be the North forlande: howbeit, othersome were of contrary opinion. But the matter was not well to be discerned, by reason of the thicke fogge, whiche a long time hung vppon the coast, and the newe falling Snowe which yearely altereth the shape of the land, and taketh away oftentimes the Marriners markes. And by reason of the darke misses, whiche continued by the space of twenty dayes togither, this doubt grew the greater and the longer perillous. For wheras indéede we thought our selues to be vpon the Northeast side of Frobishers straytes, we were now carried to the Southweastwards of the Queenes forlande, and being deceyued by a swift Currant comming from the Northeast, were brought to the Southweastwardes of oure sayd course, many miles more than we dyd thinke possible could come to passe. The cause whereof we haue since found, and shall be at large héereafter declared.

another assault.

Fogge, snow, and misses hinder the Marriners markes.

Héere we made a poynt of land, which some mistoke for a place in the straytes, called Mount Warwicke: but howe we shoulde be so farre shotte vp so suddaynely within the sayde straytes, the experteste Mariners began to maruell, thinking it a thing impossible, that they coulde be so farre ouertaken in their accomptes, or that any Currant coulde so deceyue them héere, whiche they had not by former experience proued and found out. Howbeit, many confessed, that they founde a swifter course of flood than before time they had obserued. And truly it was wonderfull to heare and sée the rushling and noyse that the tydes do make in thys place with so violente a force, that oure Shippes lying a hull, were turned sometimes rounde aboute euen in a momente, after the manner of a whirlepoole, and the noyse of the streame no lesse to be heard a farre off, than the wa-

a Currant.

terfall of London Bridge.

But whilest the Fléete lay thus doubtfull amõgst great store of Ise in a place they knewe not, withoute sighte of sunne, whereby to take the heigth, and so to know the true eleuation of the pole, and withoute any cleare of lighte to make perfite the coast, the Generall with the Captaynes and Maysters of his Shippes, beganne doubtfully to question of the matter, and sent his Pinnesse aboorde to heare each mans opinion, and specially of Iames Beare, Maysters of the Anne Frances, who was knowen to be a sufficiente and skilful Mariner, and hauing bin there the yeare before, had well obserued the place, and drawne out Cardes of the coast. But the rather this matter grew the more doubtful, for that Christopher Hall chiefe Pylot of the voyage, deliuered a playne and publike opinion in the hearing of the whole Fléete, that he had neuer séene the foresayde coast before, and that he could not make it for any place of Frobishers straytes, as some of the Fléete supposed, and yet the lands do lye and trend so like, that the best Mariners therin may be deceyued.

Iames Beare a good Mariner.

Christopher Hall chiefe Pylot.

The tenth of July, the weather still continuing thicke and darke, some of the Shippes in the fogge lost sighte of the Admirall and the rest of the Fléete, and wandering to and fro, with doubtfull opinion whether it were best to séeke backe againe to seaward through great store of Ise, or to follow on a doubtfull course in a Sea, bay, or straytes they knew not, or alongst a coast, whereof by reason of the darke mistes they coulde not discerne the daungers, if by chance any Rocke or broke̅ ground should lye of the place, as commonly in these partes it doth.

The Vizeadmirall Captayne Yorke considering the foresayd opinion of the Pylot Hall, who was with him in the Thomas Allen, hauing lost sight of the Fléete, turned backe to Sea agayne, hauing two other Shippes in company with him.

Also

Also the Captaine of the Anne Fraunces hauing likewise lost companye of the Fléete, and being all alone, helde it for best to turne it out to Sea agayne, vntyll they mighte haue cléere weather to take the Sunnes Altitude, and with incredible payne and perill got out of the doubtfull place, into the open Sea agayne, being so narrowly distressed by the way, by meanes of continuall fogge and Ise, that they were many times ready to leape vpon an Ilande of Ise, to auoyde the présent daunger, and so hopyng to prolong life awhile, meante rather to dye a pining death.

Hard shiftes to saue mens liues.

Some hoped to saue themselues on chestes, and some determined to tye the Hatches of the Shippes fast togyther, and to bynde themselues wyth theyr furniture fast therevnto, and so to bée towed with the Shippeboate ashore, whyche otherwise coulde not receyue halfe of the companye, by whyche meanes if happilie they hadde arriued, they shoulde eyther haue perished for lacke of fode to eate, or else shoulde themselues haue bene eaten of those rauenous, bloudye, and Man eating people.

The rest of the Fléete following the course of the Generall whyche ledde them the way, passed vp aboue. 60. Leagues within the sayd doubtfull and supposed straytes, hauyng alwayes a fayre continente vppon their starreborde syde, and a continuance still of an open Sea before them.

Mistaken straytes.

The Generall albeit with the fyrste perchance he found out the error, and that this was not the old straytes, yet he persuaded the Fléete alwayes that they were in theyr righte course, and knowne straytes. Howbeit I suppose he rather dissembled hys opinion therein, than otherwyse, meaning by that policie (being hymself ledde with an honorable desire of further discouerie) to enduce ỹ fléete to follow

him to see a further proofe of that place. And as some of the company reported, he hath since confessed, that if it had not bin for the charge and care he had of ỳ Fleete, and fraughted Shippes, he both would and could haue gone through to the South Sea, called Mare del Sur, and dissolued the long doubt of the passage which we seeke to find to the ritch Countrey of Cataya.

Frobisher could haue passed to Cataya.

1 Of which mistaken straytes, considering the circumstance, we haue greate cause to confirme oure opinion, to like and hope well of the passage in this place. For the foresaide bay or Sea, the further we sayled therein, the wyder we found it, with great likelyhode of endlesse continuance. And where in other places we were muche troubled wyth Ise, as in the entrance of the same, so after we had sayled 50. or. 60. leagues therein, we had no lette of Ise, or other thing at all, as in other places we found.

Faire open way.

Reasons to proone a passage heere.

2 Also this place seemeth to haue a marueilous greate indraft, and draweth vnto it most of the drift yse, and other things, which do fleete in the Sea, eyther to the North, or Eastwardes of the same, as by good experience we haue founde.

Great indraftes.

3 For heere also we metté with boordes, latthes, and diuers other things driuing in the Sea, which was of the wracke of the shippe called the Barke Dennys, which perished amongst the Ise, as beforesaid, being lost at the first attempt of the entrance ouerthwart the Queens foreland, in the mouth of Frobishers straytes, whiche coulde by no meanes haue bin so brought thither, neyther by winde nor tide, being lost so many leagues off, if by force of the sayde Currant the same had not bin violently brought. For if the same hadde bin brought thither by the tyde of fludde, loke how farre in the said fludde had caried it, the ebbe woulde haue recaryed it as farre backe agayne, and by the winde it could not so come to passe, bycause it was then sometime calme, and most times contrary.

Currant.

And

And some Marriners doe affyrme, that they haue diligently obserued, ỳ there runneth in this place nine houres floud to thẽ ebbe, which may thus come to passe by force of the saide currant: for whereas the Sea in most places of the world, doth more or lesse ordinarily ebbe and flow once euery twelue houres, with fiue houres ebbe, and fiue houres floud, so also would it doe there, were it not for the violence of this hastning currant, which forceth the floud to make appearance to beginne before his ordinary time one houre and a halfe, and also to continue longer than his natural course by an other houre and a halfe, vntil the force of the ebbe be so greate, that it will no longer be resisted (according to the saying: *Naturam expellas furca licet tamen vsq; recurrit*, Although nature and naturall courses be forced and resisted neuer so muche, yet at laste it will haue their owne sway againe.)

Nine houres floude to nine houres ebbe.

Moreouer, it is not possible, that so great course of floods and currant, so highe swelling tides with continuance of so deepe waters, can be digested here without vnburdening themselues into some open Sea beyonde this place, which argueth the more likelihood of the passage to be hereaboutes. Also we suppose these great indrafts do growe, and are made by the reuerberation and reflection of that same Currant, whiche at oure comming by Irelande, mette and crossed vs, of whiche in the firste parte of this discourse I spake, whyche comming from the bay of Mexico, passing by, and washing the Southweast parts of Ireland, reboundeth ouer to the Northest parts of the world, as Norway, Islande, &c. where not finding any passage to an open Sea, but rather is there encreased by a new accesse, and another Currant meeting with it from ỳ Scythian Sea, passing the bay of Saint Nicholas Westwarde, doeth once againe rebound backe, by the coasts of Groenland, and from thence vppon Frobishers straites being to the Southwestwardes of the same.

5 And if that principle of Philosophie be true, that *Inferiora corpora reguntur à superioribus*, that is, if inferior bodies be gouerned, ruled, and caried after the maner and course of the superiors, thē the water being an inferior Element, muste nædes be gouerned after the superior Heauen, and so to followe the course of *Primum mobile* from East to Weast.

The sea moueth from East to west continually.

6 But euerye man that hathe written or considered anye thing of this passage, hath more doubted the retourne by the same way, by reason of a greate downefall of water, whyche they imagine to be thereaboutes (which we also by experience partly find) than any mistruste they haue of the same passage at all. For we find (as it were) a great downfall in this place, but yet not suche, but that we may return, althoughe with muche adoe. For we were easilyer caried in in one houre, than we coulde gette forth againe in three. Also by an other experience at an other time, we founde thys currant to deceiue vs in this sort: That whereas we supposed to bee 15. leagues off, and lying a hull, we were brought within. 2. leagues of the shoare, contrarie to al expectation.

Authoritie.

Harde, but yet possible turning backe againe.

Oure menne that sayled furthest in the same mistaken straites, (hauing the maine lande vppon their starborde side) affyrme, that they mette with the outlet or passage of water whiche commeth thorowe Frobyshers straites, and followeth as all one into this passage.

Some of oure companye also affyrme, that they hadde sight of a continēt vpon their larboorde side, being. 60. leagues within the supposed straites: howbeit excepte certaine Ilandes in the entraunce hereof, we could make no part perfect thereof. All the foresaid tract of land seemeth to be more fruitful and better stored of Grasse, Deere, Wilde foule, as Partridges, Larkes, Seamews, Guls, Wilmots, Falcōs and tassell Gentils, Rauens, Beares, Hares, Fores, and other things, than any other parte we haue yet discouered, & is more populous. And here Luke Ward, a Gentleman of ỹ company, traded merchandise, & did exchange kniues, bells,

loking

loking glasses. &c. with those countrey people, who brought him foule, fishe, beares skinnes, and suche like, as their cõtrey yeldeth for the same. Here also they saw of those greater boates of the Country, with twentie persons in apece. Traffick.

Nowe, after the Generall hadde bestowed these manye dayes here, not without many daungers, he returned backe againe. And by the way sayling alongest this coaste (being the backeside of the supposed continent of America) and the Queenes forelande, he perceiued a great sounde to goe thorowe into Frobyshers straites. Wherevppon he sente the Gabriell the one and twentith of July, to proue whether they mighte go thorowe and méete againe with him in the straites, whiche they did, and as we imagined before, so the Queenes forelande proued an Iland, as I thinke most of these supposed continentes will. And so he departed towardes the straites, thinking it were highe time nowe to recouer hys Porte, and to prouide the fléete of their lading, wherof he was not a little carefull, as shall by the processe and his resolute attempts appeare. And in his returne with the rest of the fléete, he was so entangled, by reason of the darke fogge, amongest a number of Ilandes and broken ground that lyeth of this coast, that many of the ships came ouer the top of rocks, which presently after they might perceiue to ly a drie, hauyng not halfe a foote water more than some of their ships did draw. And by reason they coulde not with a small gale of wind stem the force of ẏ floud, wherby to go cleare of ẏ rocks, they were faine to let an ancker fall with two bent of Cable togither, at a. C. and odde fadome deapth, where otherwise they hadde bin by the force of the tides caried vpon ẏ rocks again, & perished: so that if God in these fortunes, as a merciful guyde, (beyond ẏ expectatiõ of man) had not caried vs thorow, we had surely more than x. M. times perished amiddest these dangers. For being many times driuen harde aborde the shoare without any sighte of lande, vntill we were readye to make shipwracke thereon, héeyng forced commonlye with oure boates, Returne out of the mistaken straites.

Great daunngers.

to sounde before oure shippes, leaste we might light thereon before we coulde discerne the same. It pleased God to giue vs a cleare of Sunne and light for a shorte time, to see and auoide thereby the daunger, hauing bin continuallye darke before, and presently after. Manye times also by meanes of fogge and currants, being driuen neare vppon the coaste, God lent vs euen at the very pintch one prosperous breath of winde or other, whereby to double the land, and auoyde the perill, and when that wee were all without hope of helpe, euery man recommending himselfe to death, and crying out, Lorde nowe helpe or neuer: nowe Lorde loke downe from Heauen and saue vs sinners, or else oure safetie commeth too late: euen then the mightie maker of Heauen, and oure mercifull God, did deliuer vs: so that they who haue bin partakers of these daungers, do euen in their soules confesse, that God euē by miracle hath soughte to saue them, whose name be praised euermore.

Long tyme nowe the Anne Frances had layne beating off and on all alone, before the Queenes forelande, not beeing able to recouer their Porte for Isle, albeit many times they daungerously attempted it, for yet the Isle choaked vp the passage, and woulde not suffer them to enter. And haueng neuer seene any of the fleete since twentie dayes past, when by reason of the thicke mistes they were seuered in the mistaken straites, did nowe this present three and twēntith of July ouerthwart a place in the straites called Hattons Hedland, where they mette with seuen shippes of the Fleete again, which good happe did not only reioyce them, for themselues, in respect of the comforte which they receiued by suche good companye, but especiallye, that by this meanes they were put out of doubt of their deare frendes, whose safeties long time they did not a little suspecte and feare.

Anne Frances met with some of the fleete.

At their meeting they haled the Admirall after the maner of the Sea, and with great ioy welcomed one an other

wyth

with a thundring voly of shot. And now euery man declared at large the fortunes and dangers, which they hadde passed.

The foure and twentith of July we mette with the Frances of Foy, who with much adoe soughte way backe againe thorowe the yse from out of the mistaken straites, where to their greate perill, they proued to recouer their Porte. They broughte the firste newes of the Vizeadmirall Captaine Yorke, who manye dayes with themselues, and the Busse of Bridgewater was missing. They reported that they lefte the Vizeadmiral reasonably cleare of the Ise, but the other shippe they greatly feared, whom they could not come to helpe, being themselues so hardly distressed, as neuer men more. Also they tolde vs of of the Gabriel, who hauing gote thorow from the backside, and Wester point of the Queens forelande, into Frobyshers straites, fell into their companye about the Cape of Good hope.

Fraunces of Foy.

Bridgewater Shippe.

And vppon the seauen and twentith of Julye, the ship of Bridgewater gote oute of the Ise, and met with the fleete whiche laye off and on vnder Hattons Hedland. They reported of their maruellous accidentes and daungers, declaring their Shyppe to be so leake, that they muste of necessitie seeke harborowe, hauing their stem beaten within theyr huddings, that they hadde muche adoe to keepe themselues aboue water. They had (as they say) fiue hundreth strokes at the poupe in lesse than halfe a watche, being scarce two houres. Their menne being so ouer-wearied therewith, and with the former dangers, that they desired helpe of menne from the other Shippes. Moreouer, they declared, that ther was nothing but Ise and Daunger, where they hadde bin, and that the straites within was frosen vppe, And that it was the moste impossible thyng of the worlde, to passe vppe vnto the Countesse of Warwickes sounde, whiche was the place of oure Porte.

Straightes frosen ouer.

The reporte of these daungers by these Shyppes thus published amongest the Fleete, wyth the remembraunce

of the perilles passte, and those presente before their face, brought no small feare and terror into the hartes of many considerate men. So that some beganne priuily to murmure against the Generall for this wilfull maner of procéding. Some desired to discouer some harborowe thereaboutes, to refreshe themselues, and reforme their broken vesselles for a while, vntill the North and Northwest winds might disperse the Ise, and make the place more frée to passe. Other some forgetting themselues, spake more vndutifully in this behalfe, saying: that they hadde as léeue be hanged when they came home, as without hope of safetie, to séeke to passe, and so to perishe amongest the Ise.

A valiaunt mynde of Frobisher.

The Generall not opening his eares to the péeuishe passion of anye priuate person, but chiefly caryng for the publike profite of his Countries cause, and nothyng at all regardyng hys owne ease, lyfe, or safetie, but especiallye respecting the accomplishement of the cause he hadde vndertaken, (wherein the chiefe reputation and fame of a Generall and Capitaine consisteth,) and calling to his remembraunce the shorte time he hadde in hande, to prouide so greate number of Shyppes their loading, determined with this resolution, to passe and recouer hys Porte, or else there to bury himselfe with hys attempte, and if suche extremitie so befell him, that he musste néedes perish amongest the Ise, when all helpe shoulde be passte, and all hope of safetie set aside, hauing all the ordinaunce within borde well charged, resolued wyth pouder to burne and bury himselfe and all togyther with hir Maiesties Shyppes. And with this peale of ordinaunce, to receyue an honourable knell, in stéede of a better buriall, estéeming it more happye so to ende hys lyfe, rather than hymselfe, or anye of hys companye or anye one of hir Maiesties Shyppes shoulde become a praye or spectacle to those base bloudye and man eating people.

Not-

Notwithstandyng, somewhat to appease the fœble passions of the fearefuller sorte, and the better to entertaine time for a season, whilest the Yse might the better be dissolued, hée haled on the Fléete, wyth beléefe, that he woulde putte into harborowe: therevppon whilest the Sheppes laye off and on, vnder Hattons Hedlande, hée soughte in wyth hys Pynnesses amongest the Ilandes there, as thoughe hée meant to searche for harborowe, where in déede hée meant nothyng lesse, but rather sought if anye Ore mighte be found in that place, as by the sequele appeared.

In the meane time, whilest the Fléete laye thus doubtfull wythoute anye certaine resolution what to doe, béeing harde aborde the léeshoare, there arose a sodaine and terrible tempest at the Southsouthest, whereby the Yse began maruellouslye to gather aboute vs.

Wherevppon euerye manne, as in suche case of extreamitie hée thoughte beste, soughte the wisest waye for hys owne safetie. The moste parte of the Fléete whych were further shotte vppe within the straites, and so farre to the léewarde, as that they coulde not double the lande, following the course of the General, who led thē the way, toke in their Sayles, and laide it a hull amongest the Yse, and so passed ouer the storme, and hadde no extreamitie at all, but for a shorte time in the same place.

Howbeit the other Shyppes whiche plyed oute to Seawarde, hadde an extreame storme for a longer season. And the nature of the place is suche, that it is subiect diuersly to diuers windes, according to the sundrie situation of the greate Alpes and mountaynes there, euerye mountaine causing a seuerall blaste, and pirrie, after the manner of a Leuant

In this storme being the sixe and twentith of July, there

Snowe in Iuly.

fell so much snow, with such bitter cold ayre, that wée coulde not scarce sée one another for the same, nor open oure eies to handle our ropes and sayles, the snow being aboue halfe a foote déepe vppon the hatches of oure shippe, which did so wette thorowe our poore Marriners clothes, that he that hadde fiue or sixe shifte of apparell, hadde scarce one drie thréde to his backe, whiche kinde of wette and coldenesse, togither with the ouer-labouring of the poore menne amiddest the Ise, bred no small sickenesse amongest the Fléete, whyche somewhat discouraged some of the poore men, who hadde not experience of the like before, euerye man perswading himselfe, that the wynter there must néeds be extreme, where they be founde so vnseasonable a Sommer.

Extreame Winter.

Great heate in Meta Incognita.

And yet notwythstanding this cold ayre, the Sunne many times hath a maruellous force of heate amongest those mountaines, insomuche, that when ther is no breth of wind to bring ẏ cold ayre from ẏ dispersed Ise vppon vs, we shall be weary of the blooming heate, & then sodainly with a perry of wind whiche commeth down frō ẏ hollownes of ẏ hilles, we shal haue such a breth of heate brought vpon our face, as though we were entred within some baskow or hote-house, & when the first of the pirry & blast is past, we shall haue the winde sodainly anew blow cold againe.

Unconstant weather.

In this storme the Anne Fraunces, the Moone, and the Thomas of Ipswich, who founde themselues able to holde it vppe with a Sayle, and coulde double aboute the Cape of the Queenes forelande, piped oute to Sea-warde, holding it for better policie and safetie, to séeke Sea rowme, than to hazarde the continuaunce of the storme, the daunger of the Ise and the léeshoare.

And being vncertaine at this time of the Generalles priuate determinations, the weather being so darke, that they coulde not discerne one another, nor perceiue whiche waye he wrought, betooke themselues to this course for best and safest.

The

The Generall notwithstanding the greate storme, following his owne former resolution, soughte by all meanes possible, by a shorter way, to recouer his Port, and where he saw the Ise neuer so little open, he gat in at one gappe, and out at another, and so himselfe valiantly ledde the way through before, to induce ỳ Fléete to followe after, & with incredible payne & perill, at lẽgth gat through the Ise, and vpon the one and thirtith of July recouered his long wished Porte after many attemptes, and sundry times being put backe, and came to Ancker in the Countesse of Warwickes sound, in the entrance whereof, when he thoughte all perill past, he encountred a great Iland of Ise, whyche gaue the Ayde suche a blow, hauing alittle before wayed hir Ancker a cocke bill, that it stroke the Ancker flouke through the Shippes bowes vnder the water, whych caused so great a leake, that with muche adoe they preserued the Shippe from sincking.

The Generall recouereth his port.

At theyr ariuall héere, they perceyued two Shyppes at Ancker within the harborough, whereat they beganne muche to maruell, and greately to reioyce, for those they knewe to bée the Michaell, wherein was the Lieutenante generall Captayne Fenton, and the small Barke called the Gabriell, who so long tyme were missing, and neuer hearde of before, whome euery man made the last reckning, neuer to heare of agayne.

Héere euery man greately reioysed of their happie méeting, and welcomed one another after the Sea manner, with their great Ordinance, and when eache partie hadde reaped vp their sundry fortunes and perils past, they highlye praysed God, and altogither vppon their knées gaue hym due, humble and harty thanckes, and Mayster Wolfall a learned man, appointed by hir Maiesties Councell to bée theyr Minister and Preacher, made vnto them a godly Sermon, exhorting them especially to be thankefull to God for theyr strange and miraculous deliuerance

Mayster Wolfall Preacher.

in those so dangerous places, and putting them in mynde of the vncertaintie of mans life, willed them to make thē-selues alwayes ready, as resolute men, to enioy and accept thankefully whatsoeuer aduenture his deuine Prouidence should appoynt. This Mayster Wolfall being well seated and setled at home in his owne Countrey, with a good and large liuing, hauing a good honest woman to wife, and verie towardly Children, being of good reputation among the best, refused not to take in hand this paynefull voyage, for the only care he had to saue Soules, and to reforme those Infidels (if it were possible) to Christianitie: and also partly for the great desire he hadde, that this notable voyage so well begunne, might be brought to perfection: and therfore he was contented to stay there the whole yeare, if occasion had serued, being in euery necessarie action as forward, as the resolutest men of all. Wherefore in this behalfe he may rightly be called a true Pastor and minister of Gods word, which for the profite of his flocke, spared not to venture his owne life.

The aduentures of captayne Fenton and his company.

But to returne agayne to Captayne Fentons company, and to speake somewhat of their dangers (albeit they bee more than by writing can be expressed.) They reported, that from the night of the first storme, whiche was aboute the first day of July, vntill seauen dayes before the Generalles arriuall, whiche was the fire and twentith of the same, they neuer sawe any one day or houre, wherein they were not troubled with continuall daunger and feare of deathe, and were twentie dayes almost togither fast amongst the Ise. They had their Shippe stricken through and through on both sides, their false stemme borne quite away, and could go from their Shippes in some places vpon the Ise very many miles, and might easilie haue passed from one Iland of Ise to another, euen to the shore, and if God had not wonderfully prouided for them, and their necessitie, and time had not made thē more cunning & wise

Extremitie causeth men to deuise new artes and remedies.

to

to seeke strange remedies for strange kinds of dangers, it had bin impossible for them euer to haue escaped: for amõg other deuises, whersoeuer they founde any Iland of Ise of greater bignesse than the rest (as there be some of more thã halfe a mile compasse about, and almost. 40. fadome high) they commonly coueted to recouer the same, and thereof to make a bulwarke for their defence, wheron hauing moored Ancker, they roade vnder the lee thereof for a time, beeyng therby garded from ỹ danger of the lesser driuing Ise. But when they must needes forgoe this newe founde forte, by meanes of other Ise, whiche at length would vndermine, and compasse them round about, and whẽ that by heauing of the billow they were therwith like to be bruised in peces, they vsed to make fast the Ship vnto the most firme and broad peece of Ise they could find, and binding hir nose fast therevnto, would fill all their Sayles, whereon the winde hauing great power, would force forward the Ship, and so the Ship bearing before hir the yse, & so one yse driuing forward another, should at lẽgth get scope & searome. And hauing by this meanes at length put their enimies to flight, occupyed the cleere place for a prettie season. Amõg sundry Mountaynes, and Alpes of Ise, one there was founde by measure to be. 65. fadome aboue water, which for a kind of similitude, was called Salomons porch. Some thinke those Ilands eight times so muche vnder water, as they are aboue, bycause of their mõstrous weight. But now I remẽber I saw very strange wonders, men walking, running, leaping, & shoting vpon the maine seas. 40 miles from any land, without any Shippe or other vessell vnder them. Also I saw fresh Riuers running amidst the salt Sea a hundred myle from land, which if any man will not beleeue, let him know that many of our company lept out of their Shippe vppon Ilandes of Ise, and running there vppe and downe, did shote at buttes vppon the Ise, and with their Caliuers did kill greate Ceales, whiche vse to lye and sleepe

Hard shiftes.

Strange wonders.

vpon

vpon the Ile, and this Ile melting aboue at the toppe by reflection of the Sunne, came downe in sundrye streames, whyche vniting togither, made a prettie broke able to driue a Mill.

The sayd Captayne Fenton recouered his Porte tenne dayes before any man, and spente good time in searchyng for mine, and found good store thereof, which bycause it proued good, was after called Fentons Fortune. He also discouered aboute tenne Miles vp into the Countrey, where he perceyued neyther Towne, Village, nor likelyhode of habitation, but seemeth (as he sayth) barrennous as the other parts which as yet we haue entred vpon: but their victuals and prouision went so scante with them, that they had determined to returne homeward within seauen dayes after, if the Fléete had not then arriued.

The Generall after his arriual in the Coũtesses sound, spent no time in vayne, but immediately at his first lãding, called the chiefe Captaynes of his Councell togither, and consulted with them for the spædier executiõ of such things as then they had in hand. As first, for searching and finding out good Minerall for the Miners to be occupyed on. Then to giue good orders to be obserued of the whole company on shore. And lastly, to consider for the erecting vp the Forte and House for the vse of them whiche were to abide there the whole yeare. For the better handling of these, and all other like important causes in this seruice, it was ordeined from hir Maiestie and the Councell, that the Generall should call vnto him certayne of the chiefe Captaynes and Gentlemẽ in councell, to cõferre, consult, and determine of al occurrẽts in this seruice, whose names are here as folow.

Captayne Fenton.
Captayne Yorke.
Captayne Best.
Captayne Carew.
Captayne Philpot.

And

And in Sea causes to haue as assistants, Christopher Hal, and Charles Iackmã, being both very good Pylots, and sufficient Mariners, whereof the one was chiefe Pylot of the voyage, and the other for the discouerie. From the place of our habitation weastward, Maister Selman was appointed Notarie, to register the whole manner of proceeding in these affaires, that true relation thereof might be made, if it pleased hir Maiestie to require it.

The first of August euery Captaine, by order, from the General & his counsell, was commaunded to bring ashore vnto the Countesses Iland, al such gentlemen, souldiours, and Myners, as were vnder their charge, with suche prouision as they had of victuals, tents, and things necessarye for the spædie getting togither of Mine, and fraught for the shippes.

The Muster of the men being taken, and the victuals with all other things viewed and considered, euery mã was set to his charge, as his place and office required. The Myners were appointed where to worke, and the Mariners discharged their shippes.

Vppon the seconde of August, was published and proclaymed, vppon the Countesse of Warwickes Iland, with sound of Trumpet, certain orders by the general and hys counsel, appointed to be obserued of the companye, during the time of their abiding there. The copie whereof here followeth.

Orders set down by *M. Frobisher* Esquire, Captaine Generall for the voyage to *Cataya*, to be obserued of the companie, during the time of their abode in *Meta Incognita*.

Published the second day of August. Anno.1578.

1 IN primis, the Generall in hir Maiesties name, straightly chargeth and commaundeth, that no person or persons, with Boate nor Pinnesse, shall go ashoare, for any cause, but to the Countesse of Warwickes Ilande, and Winters Fornace, without licence of the general, or his deputies. And if they fortune at anye time, hauing licence, to meete with any of the Countrey people, that they shall not enter into any conference or armes wyth them, vntyl they haue giuen intelligence thereof to the Generall or hys Lieutenaunt.

2 Item that no person of what calling soeuer he bee, shal make an assay of any maner of mettal, matter, or Ore, in ỳ partes nowe called Meta Incognita, but only suche as shal be appointed by the General, or in his absence by his Lieutenaunt, to doe the same: nor that anye person shall take vp and kepe to his priuate vse, anye parte or parcel of Ore, pretious stone, or other matter of commoditie to be had or founde in that lande, but he the sayde person, so seased of such Ore, stone, or other matter of commoditie, shall with al spéede, as soone as he can, detect the same, and make deliuerie thereof to the Generall, or his Lieuetenaunt Generall, vppon paine to forfaite for euerye suche ounce thereof, the value treble of anye wages he is to receiue, after

after the daye of such offence committed: And further, to receyue suche punishmente as to hyr Maiestie shall seeme good.

3 Item that no shippe or shippes, shall take vppon them to loade any manner of Ore, without licence of the General, or he that shal be appointed deputie for him, for ẏ view of the same.

4 Item that all the Maisters of euerye shippe or shippes within the Fléte, shal vpon Mundaye next comming, by foure of the clocke in the morning, wyth all the moste parte of theyr companies, make theyr repayre to the Countesses Ilande aforesayde, there to viewe and make suche places, for loading and vnloading of Ore and other thyngs, as shall be moste commodious and méete for that purpose.

5 Item that no person or persons within this seruice, by sea or lande, shall vse anye discouered spéeches, swearyng, brauling, or cursing, vppon payne of imprysonmente.

6 Item that no person or persons, eyther by Sea or lande, shal drawe his or theyr weapons in quarrellyng manner, to the intente to offende or disturbe the quiete of anye person or persons wythin thys seruice, vppon paine that being so taken, he or they whatsoeuer, immediately to lose his right hande.

7 Item that no person or persons, shall washe their handes or anye other things, in the Spring, vppon the Countesses Ilande, where the water is vsed, and preserued for the dressing of their victuals, vpon paine to receiue such punishmente as shall be thought good, by the generall or his Lieutenaunte, for the same. And for the better preseruation and healthe of euerye manne, that no person or persons shall doe his easemente but vnder the cliffes where the Sea maye washe the same awaye

vpon paine that euerye one so offending, for the first time shall be imprisoned in the billow fourteene houres, and for the second time being so taken by the prouest Martiall, to pay twelue pens.

8 Item, that no person or persons, of what nature or condition soeuer, shall cast out of their shippe or shippes, anye ballast or rubbish, into the roade, where these shippes now rydeth, or may conueniently ryde, within this souude, that thereby the same sounde or roade steade maye be impared, but shall carrie the same, and lay it where it may not offēd. Upon paine that euery man so offending, the owner of such shippe or shippes, shall forfaite the fraught of one tunne.

By me Martyn Frobisher.

IN the meane time, whyleſt the Mariners plyed their worke, ỹ Captaines fought out new Mynes, the Goldfiners made tryall of the Oze, the Marriners discharged their shippes, the Gentlemen for example sake laboured hartily, and honestlye encouraged the inferiour sorte to worke. So that small time of that little leasure, that was lefte to tarrie, was spent in vaine.

The second of August, the Gabriel arriued, who came from the Vizeadmirall, and being distressed sore with yse, put into harborow nēere vnto Mount Oxford. And now was the whoale Flēete arriued safely at their port, excepting foure, besides the shippe that was losse: that is, the Thomas Allen, the Anne Frances, the Thomas of Ipswich, and the Moone, whose absēce was some let vnto the works and other procēedings, aswell for that these shippes were furnished with the better sort of Myners & other prouision for the habitation.

The ninth of August, the Generall with the Captaynes of his counsell assembled togither, beganne to consider and take order for the erecting vp of the house or forte, for them that were to inhabite there the whole yeare, and that

presently

presently the Masons and Carpentees might go in hande therewith. First therefore they perused the Bils of lading, what euery man receiued into his shippe, and founde that there was arriued only the east side, and the South side of ỹ house, and yet not that perfecte and intier, for many pæces thereof were vsed for fenders in many shippes, and so broken in pæces, whyles they were distressed in the Ise. Also after due examinatiõ had, & true accompt taken, there was founde want of drinke and fuel, to serue one hundreth mẽ, which was the number appointed firste to inhabite there, bycause their greatest store was in the ships, which were not yet arriued. Then Captaine Fenton seing the scarcity of ỹ necessarie things aforesayd, was contented, and offred himselfe to inhabite there, with sixtie men. Wherupon they caused the Carpenters and Masons to come before them, and demaunded in what time they woulde take vpon them to erect vp a lesse house for sixtie men. They required eight or nine weekes, if there were Tymber sufficient, whereas now they had but fiue and twentie dayes in al to remayne in that Countrey. Wherefore it was fully agreed vppon, & resolued by the General and his counsell, that no habitation shoulde be there this yeare. And therefore they willed Maister Selman the Register, to set downe this decree, with all their consentes, for the better satisfying of hir Maiestie, the Lords of the Counsel, and the aduenturers.

Consultation for inhabiting Meta Incognita.

No habitation this yere.

The Anne Frances, since she was parted from the Fleete, in the last storme before spoken of, could neuer recouer aboue fiue leagues within the straightes, the wind being sometyme contrarie, and mosse times the Ise compassing them round about. And from that time, being aboute the seauen and twentith of July, coulde neyther heare nor haue sight of any of the Fleete, vntill the third of August, when they descried a sayle nere vnto Mount Oxford, with whome when they had spoken, they could vnderstande no newes of any of the fleete at all. And this was the Thomas

of Ipswich, who hadde layne beating off and on at sea, with very foule weather, and contrarye winds, euer since that foresaide stormе, without sight of any man. They kepte company not long togyther, but were forced to lose one an other again, the Moone being consort allways with the Anne Faunces, and keping verie good company plyed vp togither into the straites, with great desire to recouer their long wished port: and atempted as often, and passed as far as possible the winde, weather, and Ise, gaue leaue, whyche commonly they found very contrary. For when the weather was cleare, and without fogge, then commonly ẏ wind was contrarie. And when it was eyther eastерly or southerly, whiche woulde serue their turnes, then had they so great a fogge, and darke misте therewith, that eyther they could not discerne way thorow the Ise, or else the Ise laye so thicke togither, that it was impossible for them to passe. And on the other side, when it was calme, the Tydes hadde force to bryng the Ise so sodaynelye, about them that commonlye then they were mosте therewyth destressed, hauing no Winde to carry them from the daunger therof.

And by the sixte of August, being with much adoe, got vp as high as Leicester point, they had good hope to find the Souther shore cleare, and so to passe vppe towardes their porte. But being there becaulmed, and lying a hull openly vpon the great Bay which commeth oute of the mystaken straites before spoken of, they were so sodainlye compassed with Ise rounde about, by meanes of the swifte Tydes whiche runne in that place, that they were neuer afore so hardly beset as nowe. And in seeking to auoyde these dangers, in the darke weather, the Anne Faunces lost sighte of the other two ships, who being likewise hardly distressed, signifyed their daunger, as they since reported, by shooting off their ordinaunce, whiche the other coulde not heare, nor if they had hearde, coulde haue giuen them no remedie, be-

ing

ing so busily occupied to winde themselues out of their owne troubles.

The Flæboate called the Moone, was here heaued aboue the water with the force of the Ise, and receiued a great leake therby. Likewise the Thomas of Ipswich, and the Anne Frances were sore bruised at that instant, hauing their false stemme borne away, and their shippe sides broken quite through. The Moone.

Now considering the continuall daungers and contraries, and the little leasure that they had lefte to tarrie in these partes, besides that, euery night the roapes of their shippes were so frosen, that a man coulde not handle them without cutting his handes, together with the great doubt they had of the Fléetes safely, thinking it an impossibilitie for them to passe vnto their port, as well for that they saw themselues, as for that they harde by the former reporte of the shippes whiche had proued before, who affirmed that the straites were al frosen ouer within. They thought it now very hie time, to consider of their estates and safeties that were yet left together. And hereupon the Captaines and maisters of these shippes, desired the Captaine of the Anne Frances to enter into consideration with thē of these matters, wherfore Captaine Tanfield of the Thomas of Ipswich, with his Pylot Richard Coxe, and Captaine Vpcote of the Moone, with his maister Iohn Lakes came aborde the Anne Frances the eight of August to consult of these causes. And being assembled together in the Captaynes Cabin, sundrie doubtes were there alleaged. For the fearefuller sorte of Mariners being ouertyred with the continuall labour of the former daungers, coueted to returne homewarde, saying that they woulde not againe tempte God so muche, who hadde giuen them so manye warnings, and deliuered them from so wonderfull daungers: that they rather desired to lose wages fraughte and all, than to continewe and followe

The Anne Frances the Thomas of Ipswich and the Moone consult.

such

such desperate fortunes. Again their shippes were so leake, and the men so wearie, that to amende the one, and refresh the other, they muste of necessitie seeke into harborough.

But on the other side, it was argued againe, to the contrarie, that to seeke into harborow thereaboutes, was but to subiect themselues to double daungers, for if happilye they escape the daungers of rockes in their entring, yet being in, they were neuertheleste subiect there to the daunger of the Ise, which with the swift tydes and currantes, is caried in and out in moste harborowes thereaboutes, and may thereby gaule their Cables asunder, driue them vppon ẏ shoare, and bring them to muche trouble. Also the coaste is so much subiect to broken ground & rockes, especially in the mouth and entraunce of euerye harborow, that albeit the channell be sounded ouer and ouer againe, yet are you neuer the neare to discerne the daungers. For the bottome of the sea, holding like shape and forme as the lande, beyng full of hilles, dales and ragged rockes, suffereth you not, by your soundings, to knowe and kéepe a true gesse of ẏ depth. For you shall sounde vpon the side or hollownesse of one hil or rocke vnder water, and haue a hundreth, fiftie, or fourtie fadome depth: and before the next cast, ere you shal bée able to haue your lead againe, you shall be vppon the toppe thereof, and come agrounde, to your vtter confusion.

Another reason against going to harborowe, was, that the colde ayre did threaten a sodaine freesing vppe of the sounds, seeing ẏ euery night there was new congealed Ise, euen of that water which remayned within their shippes. And therefore it should seeme to be more safe to lye off and on at sea, than for lacke of winde to bring them forth of harborow, to hazard by sodaine frostes to be shut vppe the whole yeare.

After many such daungers and reasons alleaged, & large

debating

debating of these causes on both sides, the Captayne of the Anne Frances deliuered his opinion vnto the company to this effect. First cõcerning the question of returning home, he thought it so much dishonorable, as not to grow in any farther question: and agayne to returne home at length (as at length they must nædes) and not to be able to bring a certayne report of the Fléte, whether they were liuing or lost, or whether any of them had recouered their porte, or not, in the Countesses founde (as it was to be thoughte the most part would if they were liuing) he sayd that it would be so great an argumẽt, eyther of wante of courage or discretion in them, as he resolued rather to fall into any danger, than so shamefully to consent to returne home, protesting that it should neuer be spoken of him, that he woulde euer returne, withoute doing his endeauour to finde the Fléte, and knowe the certaynetie of the Generals safetie. He put his company in remembrance of a pinnesse of fiue tunne burthen, which he had within his Ship, whiche was caryed in péeces, and vnmade vp for the vse of those whiche should inhabite there the whole yeare, the whiche if they coulde fynde meanes to ioyne togither, hée offered himselfe to proue before therewith, whether it were possible for any Boate to passe for Ise, whereby the Shippe myghte bée brought in after, and mighte also thereby gyue true notice, if any of the Fléte were arriued at theyr porte or not.

Captayne Bestes resolution.

But notwithstanding, for that he well perceyued that the most parte of hys companye were addicted to put into harborough, he was willing the rather for these causes somewhat to encline therevnto. As first, to search alongst the same coast, and the soundes thereaboutes, he thoughte it to be to good purpose, for that it was likely to fynd some of the Fléte there, whiche béeing leake, and sore brused with the Ise, was the rather thought lykely to be put into an yll harborough, beyng distressed with foule weather in

the last stormе, than to hazarde theyr vncertayne safeties amongst the Ise: for about this place they lost them, and lefte the Fléete then doubtfully questioning of harborough.

It was lykely also, that they mighte fynde some fitte harborough thereaboutes, whiche myghte bée houefull for them againste another tyme. It was not likewise impossible to fynde some Ore or Myne thereaboutes, wherewithall to fraughte theyr Shyppes, whiche woulde bée more commodious in this place, for the nérenesse to Seawarde, and for a better outlette, than further within the straytes, béeyng lykely héere alwayes to loade in a shorter tyme, howsoeuer the strayte shoulde be pestered wyth Ise within, so that if it myghte come to passe, that thereby they mighte eyther fynd the Fléete, Myne, or conuenient harborough, any of these thrée woulde well serue theyr présente turnes, and gyue some hope and comforte vnto theyr companyes, whiche nowe were altogyther comfortlesse. But if that all fortune shoulde fall out so contrarye, that they coulde neyther recouer theyr Porte, nor anye of these aforesayde helpes, that yet they woulde not departe the coast, as long as it was possible for them to tarrie there, but woulde lye off and on at Sea athwart the place. Therefore hys finall conclusion was sette downe thus, Firste, that the Thomas of Ipswiche and the Moone, shoulde consorte and kéepe companye togyther carefully wyth the Anne Frances as néere as they could, and as true Englishmen, and faythfull friends, shoulde supplye one anothers want in all fortunes and dangers. In the morning following, euery Shippe to sende of hys Boate, with a sufficiente Pylot, to searche out, and sounde the harborroughes for the safe bringing in of theyr Shippes. And béeyng arriued in harborough, where they mighte finde conuenient place for the purpose, they resolued forthwith to ioyne, and set togyther the Pinnesse,

where-

wherewythall the Captayne of the Anne Frances might accordyng to his former determination, discouer vp into the straytes.

After these determinations thus sette downe, the Thomas of Ipswiche the nyghte followyng lost company of the other Shyppes, and afterwarde shaped a contrarye course homewarde, whyche fell out as it manyfestlie appeared, very muche agaynste theyr Captayne Maister Tanfieldes mynde, as by due examination before the Lordes of hir Maiesties most Honorable priuie Counsell, it hathe since bin proued, to the greate discredite of the Pilot Coxe, who specially persuaded his company, againste the opinion of hys sayde Captayne, to returne home.

And as the Captayne of the Anne Frances dothe witnesse, euen at theyr conference togither, Captayne Tanfield tolde hym, that hée did not alittle suspect the sayde Pylot Coxe, saying, that he had neyther opinion in the man of honest duetie, manhode, or constancie. Notwythstanding the sayde Shippes departure, the Captayne of the Anne Frances béeyng desirous to putte in execution hys former resolutions, went with hys Shyppeboate (béeyng accompanyed also wyth the Moones Skyffe) to proue amongst the Ilandes whiche lye vnder Hattons headland, if anye conueniente harborough, or any knowledge of the Flæte, or anye good Ore, was there to bée founde. The Shyppes lying off and on at Sea the whyle vnder Sayle, and searchyng through manye soundes, they saw them all full of manye dangers, and broken grounde, yet one there was, which séemed an indifferent place to harborough in, and whiche they did very diligently sounde ouer, and searched agayne.

Héere the sayde Captayne founde a great blacke Iland, whervnto he had good liking, & certifying the cõpany therof, they wer somewhat cõforted, & with the good hope of his

wordes rowed cheerefully vnto the place, where when they arriued, they found such plentie of blacke Oze of the same sorte whiche was broughte into Englande thys last yeare, that if the goodnesse myghte aunswere the greate plentye thereof, it was to be thoughte that it might reasonably suffise all the golde gluttons of the worlde. Thys Ilande the Captayne for cause of his good happe, called after his owne name, Bestes blessing, and wyth these good tydings returning aborde hys Shyppe the ninth of August, about tenne of the Clocke at nighte, he was ioyfully welcomed of hys companye, who before were discomforted, and greatelie expected some better fortune at hys handes.

Bestes blessing

The nexte daye beeyng the tenth of August, the weather reasonably fayre, they put into the foresayde harborough, hauing their Boate for theyr better securitie sounding before theyr Ship. But for all the care and diligence that coulde be taken, in soundyng the Channell ouer and ouer agayne, the Anne Frances came agrounde vppon a a suncken Rocke within the Harborough, and lay thereon more than halfe dzye vntill the nexte floud, when by Gods Almighty prouidence, contrarye almost to all expectation, they came afloate agayne, beeyng forced all that tyme to vndersette theyr Shyppe wyth their mayne yarde, whyche otherwyse was lykely to ouersette and putte thereby in daunger the whole companye. They hadde aboue two thousande strokes togyther at the Pumpe, before they coulde make theyr Shyppe free of the water agayne, so sore shee was bruised by lying vppon the Rockes. The Moone came safely, and roade at Ancker by the Anne Fraunces, whose helpe in theyr necessitie they coulde not well haue missed.

Anne Frances in daunger.

The Moone in harborough.

Now

Nowe, whilest the Marriners were romaging theyr Shyppes, & mending that whiche was amisse, the Miners followed their laboure, for getting togither of sufficient quantitie of Oze, and the Carpenters endeuoured to doe theyr beste, for the making vppe of the boate or pinnesse, whiche to bring to passe, they wanted two speciall and moste necessary things, that is, certaine principal timbers that are called Knées, whiche are the chiefest strength of any boate, & also nayles, wherwithal to ioyne the plancks togither. Whereupon hauing by chance a Smyth amongest them, (and yet vnfurnished of his necessarie toles to worke and make nayles withall,) they were faine of a gunne chamber to make an anuile to worke vppon, and to vse a pickaxe in stéede of a sledge, to beate withall, and also to occupy two small bellowes in stéede of one payre of greater Smiths bellowes. And for lacke of small Iron, for the easier making of the nayles, were forced to breake their tongs, grydiern, and fiershouell in péeces.

The eleauenth of August, the Captaine of the Anne Fraunces, taking the Maister of hys Ship with hym, went vp to the toppe of Hattons Hedland, whych is the highest lande of all the straites, to the ende to descry the situation of the Country vnderneath, and to take a true plot of the place, whereby also to sée what store of Ise was yet lefte in the straites, as also to searche what Mine matter or fruite that soyle might yéelde. And the rather for the honor ỳ said Captaine doth owe to that Honorable name which himselfe gaue therevnto the laste yeare, in the highest parte of this Hedlande, he caused his companye to make a Columne or Crosse of stone, in token of Christian possession. In this place there is plentie of blacke Oze, and diuers preatie stones. Hattons Hedlande.

The seauentéenth of Auguste, the Capitaines wyth their companies chaced and killed a greate white Beare, whiche aduentured, and gaue a fierce assaulte vpon twen-

tie men being weapned. And he serued them for good meat many dayes after.

The eighteenth of August, the Pinnesse with muche adoe, being set togyther, the saide Captaine Beste determined to departe vppe the straites, to proue and make trial, as before was pretended, some of his companye greatlye persuading him to the contrarie, and specially the Carpēter that set the same togither, who saide that he would not aduenture himselfe therein, for fiue hundreth pounds, for that the boate hung togither but onelye by the strength of the nayles, and lacked some of hir principall knees & tymbers.

A Pinnesse there builte.

These wordes somewhat discouraged some of the company which should haue gone therin. Whereupō the Captaine, as one not altogither addicted to his own selfe-wil, but somewhat foreseeing how it might be afterwards spoken, if contrarye fortune shoulde happen him (Lo he hathe followed his own opinion and desperate resolutions, and so thereafter it is befallen him) calling the Maister Marriners of beste iudgement togyther, declared vnto them howe muche the cause imported him in his credite, to seeke out the Generall, as wel to conferre with him of some causes of waight, as otherwise to make due examination and triall of the goodnesse of the Oze, wherof they had no assuraunce but by gesse of the eie, and was wel like the other: whiche so to cary home, not knowing the goodnesse thereof, might be asmuch as if they should bring so many stones. And therefore hee desired them to delyuer their plaine and honest opinion, whether the Pinnesse were sufficient for him so to aduenture in or no. It was aunswered, that by carefull heede taking therevnto amongest the Ise, and the foule weather, the Pinnesse might suffise. And herevppon the Maisters mate of the Anne Frances called Iohn Gray, manfully and honestly offering himselfe vnto his Captain in this aduenture and seruice, gaue cause to others of hys

Marri-

Marriners to follow the attempt.

And vpon the nintéenth of Auguſt, the ſaid Captain being accompanied with Captayne Vpcote of the Moone, & xviij. persons in the ſmall Pinneſſe, hauing conuenient portion of victualles & things neceſſary, departed vpon the ſaid pretended voyage, leauing their ſhippe at ancker in a good readineſſe for the taking in of their fraight. And hauing little winde to ſaile withall, they plyed alongeſt the Souther ſhoare, and paſſed aboue. 30. leagues, hauing the onely helpe of mans labour with Oares, and ſo entendyng to kéepe that ſhoare aboorde vntill they were gote vp to the fartheſt & narroweſt of ỹ ſtraites, minded there to croſſe ouer, & to ſearch likewiſe alongeſt the Northerland, vnto the Counteſſes ſound, & from thence to paſſe all that coaſte along, where by if any of the Fléete hadde béen diſtreſſed by wracke of rocke or Iſe, by that meanes they might be perceiued of them, and ſo they thereby to giue them ſuch helpe and reliefe as they could. They did greatly feare, and euer ſuſpecte that ſome of the Fléete were ſurely caſte awaye, & driuen to ſéeke ſowre ſallets amongeſt the colde cliffes.

And being ſhot vp about. 40. leagues within ỹ ſtraites, they put ouer towards ỹ Norther ſhore, whiche was not a little daungerous for theyr ſmall boates. And by meanes of a ſodaine flawe, were driuen, and faine to ſéeke harborroughe in the night amongeſt all the rockes and broken grounde of Gabiels Ilandes, a place ſo named within the ſtraites aboue the Counteſſe of Warwickes ſounde: And by the way where they landed, they did find certaine great ſtones ſette vppe by the Countrie people, as it ſéemed for markes, where they alſo made manye Croſſes of ſtone, in token that Chriſtians had bin there. The .xvij. of Auguſt, they hadde ſighte of the Counteſſes ſounde, and made the place perfecte from the toppe of a hill, and kéepyng along the Norther ſhoare, perceiued the ſmoake of a fyre vnder a hylles ſide, whereof they diuerſlye déemed, when

Gabriels Ilāds

whē they came nearer ẏ place, they perceyued people whiche waſted vnto them, as it ſæmed, with a flagge or auntient. And bycauſe the Canibailes and countrie people had vſed to doe the like, when they perceiued any of our boats to paſſe by, they ſuſpected them to be the ſame. And comming ſomewhat nearer, they might perceyue certaine tẽts, and diſcerne this auntient to be of mingled coloures, black and white, after the Engliſhe faſhion. But bycauſe they coulde ſæ no ſhippe, nor likelihoode of harborowe within fiue or ſixe leagues aboute, and knowe that none of oure men were wonte to frequent thoſe partes, they coulde not tell what to iudge thereof, but imagined, that ſome of the Shyppes being carried ſo highe wyth the ſtorme and miſtes, had made ſhipwracke amongeſt the Iſe or the broken Ilandes there, and were ſpoyled by the Countrey people, who might vſe the ſundrye coloured flagge for a policie, to bring them likewiſe within their daunger. Wherupon the ſaide Captaine wyth his companies, reſolued to recouer the ſame Auntient, if it were ſo, from thoſe baſe, cruell, and man eating people, or elſe to loſe their liues, & all togither. One promiſed hymſelfe a payre of garters, an other a ſcarffe, the third, a lace to tye hys Whiſtle withal, of the ſame. In the ende, they diſcerned them to be theyr Countreymen, and then they dæmed them to haue loſte theyr Shyppes, and ſo to be gathered togyther for theyr better ſtrength. On the other ſide, the companye a ſhoare feared, that the Capitayne hauing loſte his ſhippe, came to ſæke forth the Fleet for his reliefe, in hys poore pinneſſe, ſo that their extremities cauſed eache parte to ſuſpecte the worſte.

The Captaine nowe with his pinneſſe being come nére the ſhoare, commaunded his Boate carefully to be kepte aflote, leaſt in their neceſſitie, they might winne the ſame from hym, and ſæke firſte to ſaue themſelues (for euerye manne in that caſe is nexte himſelfe.) They haled one ano-

Proximus ſum egomet mihi.

ther

other according to the manner of the Sea, and demaunded what cheare: & either partie answered ỹ other, that all was well: whereuppon there was a sodaine and ioyfull oute-shote, with greate flinging vp of cappes, and a braue voly of shotte to welcome one an other. And truelye it was a moste straunge case, to sée howe ioyfull and gladde euerye partie was to sée themselues méete in safetie againe, after so straunge and incredible daungers: Yet to be shorte, as their daungers were greate, so their God was greater.

And here the companye were worckyng vppon newe Mines, whych Captayn Yorke being here arriued not lõg before, hadde founde out in this place, and it is named the Countesse of Sussex Mine. Captaine York arriued

After some conference wyth oure friends here, the Captaine of the Anne Fraunces departed towardes the Countesse of Warwickes sounde, to speake with the Generall, & to haue triall made of suche mettall as he hadde brought thither, by the Goldfiners. And so determined to dispatche againe towardes his shippe. And hauing spoken wyth the Generall, hée receiued order for all causes, and direction as well for the bringing vppe of his Shippe to the Countesses sounde, as also to fraight his Shippe with the same Ore he himselfe hadde found, which vpon triall made, proued to be very good.

The thirtéenth of Auguste, the saide Capitaine mette togither with the other Capitaines (Commissioners in counsell with the Generall) aborde the Ayde, where they considered and consulted of sundrie causes, whiche particularly registred by the Notarie, were appointed, where and howe to be done againste an other yeare.

The fourtéenth of August, the Generall with two Pinnesses and good numbers of men, wente to Beares sounde, commaunding the saide Capitaine with his Pinnesse, to attend the seruice, to sée if he could encoũter or apprehẽd any of the Caniballes, for sundry tymes they shewed thẽ-

selues busy thereaboutes, sometimes with .7. or .8. boates in one company, as though they minded to encounter with oure company, whiche were working there at the mines, in no greate numbers. But when they perceiued anye of oure shippes to ride in that roade (being belike more amazed at the countenaunce of a shippe, and a more number of men) didde neuer shewe themselues againe there at all. Wherfore oure men soughte with their Pinnesses to compasse aboute the Iland, where they did vse, supposing there sodainely to intercept some of them. But before oure men coulde come neare, hauing belike some watch in the toppe of the mountaines, they conueyed thēselues priuily away. and lefte (as it shoulde seeme) one of their great dartes behinde them for haste, whiche we founde neare to a place of their caues and housing. Therefore, though our Generall were very desirous to haue taken some of them to haue brought into Englande, they being nowe growen more wary by their former losses, woulde not at any time come within our daungers. About midnight of the same day the Captaine of the Anne Fraunces departed thence & set his course ouer the straites towards Hattons Hedland, being about fiftéene leagues, and returned aboord his ship ouer the fiue and twentith of Auguste, to the great comforte of his company, who long expected hys comming, where hée founde hys shippes ready rigged and loaden. Wherfore he departed frō thence agayne the next morning towards the Countesses sounde, where he arriued the eight and twentith of the same. By the waye he sette hys Miners ashoare at Beares sounde, for the better dispatche and gathering the Ore togither, for that some of the ships were behinde hande with their fraighte, the time of the yeare passyng spéedily away.

None of the people wil be taken.

The thirtith of August, the Anne Frāces was brought aground, & had .viij. great leakes mended, whiche she had receiued by meanes of the rockes and Ise. This daye the Masons finished a house whiche Captaine Fenton caused

to be made of lyme and stone vpon the Countesse of Warwickes Ilande, to the ende we mighte proue againste the nexte yere, whether the snowe coulde ouerwhelme it, the frosts breake vppe, or the people dismember the same. And the better to allure those brutish & vnciuill people to courtesie, againste other times of oure comming, we left therein diuers of oure countrie toyes, as belles, and knives, wherein they specially delight, one for the necessarie vse, and the other for the great pleasure thereof. Also pictures of men & women in lead, men a horseback, lokinglasses, whistles, and pipes. Also in the house was made an ouen, and breade lefte baked therein, for them to see and taste. a house builded and lefte there.

We buryed the timber of our pretended forte, with manye barrels of meale, pease, griste, and sundrie other good things, which was of the prouision of those whych should inhabite, if occasion serued. And insteede therof we fraight oure ships full of Oze, whiche we holde of farre greater price. Also here we sowed pease, corne, and other graine, to proue the fruitfulnesse of the soyle against the next yeare.

Maister Wolfall on Winters Fornace preached a godly Sermon, whiche being ended, he celebrated also a Communion vpon the lande, at the pertaking whereof, was the Capitaine of the Anne Fraunces, and manye other Gentlemen & Soldiors, Marriners, & Miners wyth hym. The celebration of diuine mistery was ẏ first signe, seale, & confirmatio of Christes name death & passion euer knowen in all these quarters. The said M. Wolfall made sermons, & celebrated the Cõmunion at sundrie other times, in seuerall and sundrie Ships, bicause the whole company could neuer mæt togither at any one place. The fleet now being in some good readinesse for their lading, ẏ General calling togither the Gẽtlemen & Captains, to consult, told them, that he was very desirous, ẏ some further discouery should be attempted, & ẏ he woulde not only by Gods help bring home his Shippes laden with golde Oze, but also

Consultation for a further discouerie.

meant to bring some certificat of a further discouerie of ỹ Countrie, which thing to bring to passe (hauing sometime therein consulted) they founde verye harde, and almost inuincible. And considering, that alreadie they hadde spente some time in searching out the trending and fashion of the mistaken straites, and hadde entred verye farre therein, therefore it coulde not be saide, but that by thys voyage they haue notice of a further discouery, and that the hope of the passage thereby is muche furthered and encreased, as appeared before in the discourse thereof. Yet notwithstanding, if anye meanes mighte be further deuised, the Capitaynes were contented and willing as the Generall shoulde appointe and commaunde, to take anye enterprise in hande. Whiche after long debating, was found a thing verye impossible, & that rather consultation was to bee had of returning homewarde, especiallye for these causes followyng. First, the darke foggy mistes, the continuall fallyng Snowe and stormy weather which they commonly were vered with, and nowe daylye euer more and more increased, haue no small argument of the Winters drawing neare. And also the froste euerye nighte was so harde congealed within the sounde, that if by euill happe they shoulde be long kepte in wyth contrarye windes, it was greatlye to be feared, that they should be shutte vppe there faste the whole yeare, whyche being vtterly vnprouided, woulde be their vtter destruction. Againe, drincke was so scant throughout al the Fleete, by meanes of the greate leakage, that not onely the prouision whiche was layde in for the habitation was wanting and wasted, but also eache Shippes seuerall prouision spent and lost, which many of oure companye, to their greate griefe, founde in their returne since, for al the way homewards they dranke nothing but water. And the great cause of this lekage and wasting was, for that ỹ great timber & seacole, which lay so waighty vpō ỹ barrels, brake, bruised, & rotted ỹ hoopes in sunder.

sũder. Yet notwithstãding, these reasons alledged ỹ Generall himselfe (willing the rest of the Gẽtlemẽ & Captains euery man to loke to his seuerall charge, and lading, that against a day appoynted, they shoulde be all in a readinesse to sette homeward) himselfe went in his Pinnesse, and discouered further Northward in the straytes, and found that by Beares sound and Halles Iland, the land was not firme, as it was first supposed, but all broken Ilandes in manner of an Archipelagus, and so with other secret intelligence to himselfe, he returned to the Fléete. Where presentlye vpon his arriuall at the Countesses sound, he began to take order for their returning homeward, and first caused certayne Articles to be proclaymed, for the better kéeping orders and courses in their returne, which Articles were deliuered to euery Captayne, and are these that follow.

¶ Articles sette downe by *Martin* Frobisher Esquier, Captayne Generall of the whole Fleete, appoynted for the Northweast discoueries of *Cataya*, published and made knowen to the Fleete, for the better obseruing certayne orders and course in their returne homevvarde.

1 FIrste and principallie he doth straytely charge and commaunde, by vertue of hir Maiesties commission which he hath, and in hir Maiesties name, that euery Captayne and Captaynes, Mayster and Maysters of the sayde Fléete, do vigilently and carefully kéepe company with the Admirall, and by no maner of meanes breake companye willingly now in our returne homewards, vppon peyne of forfeture his or their whole frayte, that shall be found culpable therein, and further, to receyue suche punishment, as to hir Maiestie shal séeme good therein, and also to answere

all suche damages or losses as may happen or growe by dispersing and breaking from the Fleete. And therefore for the better kéeping of companye, the Generall straytely chargeth and commaundeth all the Maysters of these Shippes, and euery of them, that they repayre to speake with the Admirall once euery day, if he or they may conueniently doe it, vppon payne of forfeting of one tunne fraighte to hir Maiestie, for euery daye neglecting the same.

2 Item, that euery Mayster in the sayde Fleete, obserue and kéepe orderly and vigilantly, all such Articles as were outwardes bounde, drawen, and published by the Generall in hyr Maiesties name, whereof there was delyuered to euery Shippe a copie.

3 Item, that all Captaynes and Maysters of euerye Ship and Shippes, doe proclayme, and make it knowen to their company, that no person or persons within the sayde Fleete, of what condition soeuer, doe take or kéepe to theyr vse or vses any Ore, or stones, of what quantitie so euer it be, but forthwith vpon publication hereof, to delyuer them, and yéelde them to the custodie of the Captayne, to deliuer vnto the Generall his officers, that shall be appoynted to call for them, vpon payne or losse of his or their wages, and treble the value of them or him that shall be founde giltie, the one halfe thereof to be giuen vnto him that shal apprehend any suche person, and the other halfe at hir Maiesties appoyntmẽt, and the partie found guiltie therein, to be apprehended as a fellon.

4 Item, that no person or persons, conuey or carrie out of any Ship or Shippes, any Ore or stone, or other commoditie whatsoeuer were had or found in the land called Meta Incognita, before they come in the place appoynted, which is against Dartford créeke in ỹ Riuer of Thames, and then and there to deliuer none to anye person or persons, but such as shall be appoynted by hir Highnesse most

honorable

honorable priuie Counsell, vpon the payne and danger aboue sayd.

5 Item, forasmuche as in my voyage hither bounde, I landed vpon Freesland, and diuers other of the said Fléete, which land I named West England, from which lãd some brought stones, Ore, and other cõmodities, whereby hereafter they might vse coulorable meanes, to conuey as well Ore, stones, and other things found in the abouesayd land, I do therefore charge euery person and persons in the sayd Fléete, to deliuer, or cause to be deliuered, al maner of Ore, stones, and other commodities, founde as well there, as heere, to the Captaynes of euery Shippe or Shippes, to be redelmered by him or them to the Generall, vpon payne and danger abouesayd.

6 Item, that if any Shippe or Shippes by force of weather, shall be separated from the Admirall, and afterwards happen to fall, or shall be in danger to fall into the handes of their enimies, that then all and euery suche Shippe or Shippes shall haue speciall regard before his falling into theyr handes, to conuey away, and cast into the Seas all soche plattes or Cardes, as shall be in any suche Shippe or Shippes, of the abouesayde discouered lande, and all other knowledges thereof.

7 Item, that if any such Shippe or Shippes by force of weather, shall be separated from the Fléete or Admirall, and shall afterwardes arriue at any Port in England, that then in suche case he shall not depart from that Porte, but shall giue order and aduertisemente to Michaell Locke, Treasourer of the companye, by whome hée or they shall haue order from the Lordes of the priuie Councell, what they shall do.

8 Item, forasmuch as sundry of the Fléetes companies haue had lent thẽ Crowes of Iron, sledges, pikeaxes, shouels, spades, hatchets, axes, and diuers other instrumentes for Mines, and mining vsed. And also dyuers of the sayde

kind

kind of instruments aboue named, was lefte at the Counteſſe of Suſſex Mine by the Aydes companye, and are yet kept from their knowledge by ſuch as wrought at the ſayd Myne, which instruments do apperteyne to the righte honorable and worſhipfull company of the aboueſayde diſcouerie. I do therefore charge all Captaynes and Mayſters of euery Shippe or Shippes, to make it knowen to his or their companyes, to the end that all ſuch instrumentes, as well thoſe lente, as thoſe that are otherwiſe detayned and kept away, may be agayne reſtored, and broughte aboord the Admirall vpon payne and danger expreſſed in the third Article. By me *Martin Frobiſher.*

The Fleetes returning homevvard.

HAuing nowe receyued Articles and direction for oure returne homewardes, all other things being in forwardneſſe and in good order, the laſt day of Auguſt, the whole Fléete departed from the Counteſſes ſound, excepting the Iudith, and the Anne Frances, who ſtayed for the taking in of freſh water, and came forth the next daye, and mette the Fléete lying off and on, athwart Beares ſounde, who ſtayed for the Generall, which then was gone aſhore, to diſpatch the two Barkes, and the Buſſe of Bridewater, for their loading, whereby to get the companyes, and other things aboorde. The Captayne of the Anne Frances hauing moſt part of his company aſhore, the firſt of September, went alſo to Beares ſound in his Pinneſſe, to fetch hys men aboorde, but the winde grew ſo great immediately vpon their landing, that the Shippes at Sea were in great danger, and ſome of them hardly put from their Anckers, and greately feared to be vtterly loſt, as the Hopewell, wherein was Captayne Carew and others, who could not tell on which ſide their danger was moſt, for hauing mightie Rockes threatning on the one ſide, and driuing Ilands

Returne homeward.

of

of cutting Isle on the otherside, they greatly feared to make shipwrack, ỳ Isle driuing so neare thẽ, that it touched their borde spryete. And by meanes of ỳ sea, that was growne so hie, they were not able to put to seas with their smal Pynnesses, to recouer their shippes. And againe, the ships were not able to tarrie or lye athwarte for them, by meanes of the outrageous windes & swelling seas. The Generall willed the Captaine of the Anne Frances with his companye, for that nighte to lodge aboorde the Busse of Bridgewater, & went himselfe with the rest of his men aboorde the barkes. But their numbers were so great, and the prouision of the Barkes so scant, that they pestered one another exceedingly. They had good hope, that the nexte morning the weather woulde be fayre, wherby they might recouer their shippes. But in the morning following it was farre worse, for the storme continued greater, the sea being more swollen, & the Fleete gone quite out of sighte. So that now their doubts beganne to growe great, for the ship of Bridgewater which was of greatest receit, and whereof they had best hope and made most accompt, roade so far to leewarde of the harborow mouth, that they were not able for the rockes (that lay betweene the winde and them) to leade it out to sea with a sayle. And the Barkes were so alreadie pestered with mẽ, and so slenderly furnished of prouision, that they had scarce meate for fiue dayes, for such numbers.

The Generall in the morning departed to sea in the Gabriel, to seke for the Fleete, leauing the Busse of Bridgewater, and the Michael, behinde in Beares sound. The Busse set sayle, and thought by turning in the narrowe channell within the harborow, to get to windewarde: but being put to leewarde more, by that meanes was fayne to come to Ancker for hir better safetie, amongst a number of rockes, and there left in great danger, of euer getting forth againe. The Michaell set sayle to follow the Generall, and could giue ỳ Busse no relefe, although they earnestly desired the

ame. And the Captaine of the Anne Frances was lefte in harde election of two euils: either to abide his fortune with the Busse of Bridgewater, which was doubtfull of euer getting forthe, or else to be towed in his smal Pinnesse at the sterne of the Michael thorow the raging seas, for that the Barke was not able to receiue or releeue halfe his company, wherin his daunger was not a little perillous.

So after, resolued to committe himselfe, withall his company, vnto that fortune of God and sea, hee was daungerously towed at the sterne of the Barke for many myles, vntill at length they espyed the Anne Frances vnder sayle, harde vnder their Lee, which was no smal comforte vnto them. For no doubt, both those and a great number moe had perished for lacke of victuals, and conueniente rome in the Barkes, without the helpe of the sayde ships. But the honest care that the Maister of the Anne Frances had of his Captaine, and the good regarde of dutie towards his General, suffered him not to depart, but honestly abode to hazarde a daungerous roade all the night long, notwithstanding all the stormy weather, when all the Fleete besides departed. And the Pinnesse came no sooner aborde the shippe, and the men entred, but she presently sheavered and fel in peeces, and sunke at the ships sterne, with al the poore mens furniture: so weake was the boate with towing, and so forcible was the sea to bruse hir in peeces. But (as God woulde) the men were all saued.

At this presente in this storme, manye of the fleete were daungerously distressed, and were seuered almost al asunder. And there were lost in the whole Fleete well neere xx. boates and Pinnesses in this storme, and some men strokē ouer boorde into the sea, and vtterly lost. Manye also spente their mayne yardes and masstes, and with the continuall frostes, and dealwe, the roapes of our shippes were nowe growen so rotten, that they went all asunder. Yet thankes be to God, all the fleete arriued safely in Englande aboute

the

the first of October, some in one place, and some in another. But amongst other, it was most marueilous, how ỹ Busse of Bridgewater got away, who being left behinde the fléete in great daunger of neuer getting forth, was forced to séeke a way northwarde, thorowe an vnknowen channel full of rockes, vpon the backe side of Beares sounde, and there by good hap found out a way, into the North sea (a very daungerous attempte) saue that necessitie, which hath no lawe, forced them to trie masteries. This foresayde North sea, is the same, which lyeth vpon the backe side of all the North lande, of Frobishers straites, where first ỹ General himselfe in his Pinnesses, and some other of our cõpany, haue discouered (as they affirme) a great foreland, where they would haue also a greate likelyhode, of the greatest passage towardes the South Sea, or *Mare del Sur.*

The Busse of Bridgewater, as she came homeward, to ỹ Southeast warde of Freseland, discouered a great Iland in the latitude of Degrées, which was neuer yet founde before, and sayled thrée days alongst the coast, the land séeming to be fruiteful, full of woods, and a champion countrie. a fruiteful new Iland discouered.

There dyed in the whole Fléete in all this voyage not aboue fortie persons, whiche number is not great, considering howe many ships were in the Fléete, and how strange Fortunes wée passed.

A generall and briefe Description of the Countrey, and condition of the people, which are found in *Meta Incognita*.

HAuing now sufficiently and truly set forth ẏ whole circumstãce, and particular handling of euery occurrente in the thrée Voyages of our worthy Generall, Captayne Frobisher, it shal not be frõ the purpose to speake somewhat in generall, of the nature of this Coũtrey called *Meta Incognita*, and the condition of the sauage people there inhabiting.

A Topographicall description of Meta Incognita.

First therefore concerning the Topographicall description of the place. It is nowe found in the last voyage, that Queene Elizabethes Cape, being scituate in Latitude at Degrées and a halfe, which before was supposed to be parte of the firme land of America. And also all the rest of the South side of Frobishers straytes, are all seuerall Ilãds and broken land, and likewise so will all the North side of the said straytes fall out to be, as I thinke. And some of our company being entred aboue. 60. leagues within the mistaken straytes, in the third Booke mentioned, thought certaynely that they had descryed the firme lande of America towards the South, which I thinke will fall out so to bée.

These broken landes and Ilandes, being very many in number, do séeme to make there an Archipelagus, which as they all differ in greatnesse, forme, and fashion one from another, so are they in goodnesse, couloure, and soyle muche vnlike. They all are very high lands, Mountaynes, and in most parts couered with Snow, euen all the Sommer lõg. The Norther lands haue lesse store of Snow, more grasse, and are more playne Countreys, the cause may be, for that the Souther Ilands receiue al the Snow, ẏ the cold winds, and percing ayre bring out of the North. And contrarily, the Norther partes receiue more warme blasts of milder

aire

aire from the South, wherevpon may grow the cause why the people couet and inhabit more vpon the North partes, than the South, as farre as we can yet by our experience perceiue they doe. These people I iudge to be a kinde of Tartar, or rather a kind of Samowey, of the same sort & cõditiõ of life ẏ the Samoweides be to the Northeastwards, beyond Moscouy, who are called Samoweydes, which is as much to say in the Moscouy tong, as eaters of themselues, and so the Russians their borderers doe name them. And by late conference with a friend of mine (with whome I dyd sometime trauell in the parts of Moscouy) who hath great experience of those Somoweides & people of ẏ Northeast, I finde, that in all their maner of liuing, those people of the Northeast, and these of the Northweast, are like. They are of the couloure of a ripe Oliue, which how it may come to passe, being borne in so cold a climate, I referre to ẏ iudgement of others, for they are naturally borne children of the same couloure & complexiõ as all the Americans are, which dwell vnder the Equinoctiall line.

They are men very actiue and nimble. They are a strong people, and very warlike, for in our sighte, vppon the toppes of the hilles, they would often muster thẽselues, and after the maner of a skirmish, trace their ground very nimbly, and mannage their bowes and dartes with greate derteritie. They goe clad in coates made of the skinnes of beastes, as of Seales, Dere, Beares, Fores, and Hares. They haue also some garments of feathers, being made of the cases of Foules, finely sowed and compact togither. Of all which sortes, we broughte home some with vs into England, whiche we found in their tents. In Sommer, they vse to weare the hearie side of their coates outwarde, and sometime go naked for too much heate. And in Winter (as by signes they haue declared) they weare foure or fiue folde vpõ their bodies with ẏ heare (for warmth) turned inward. Hereby it appeareth, that the ayre there is not indifferente,

but eyther it is feruent hote, or else extreme colde, and far more excessiue in both qualities, than the reason of the clymate shoulde yelde. For there it is colder, being vnder Degrees in latitude, thã it is at Warhins in the voyage to Saint Nicolas in Moscouie, being at aboue 70. degrees in latitude. The reason hereof perhappes, maye be, that thys Meta Incognita is much frequẽted and vexed with eastern and Northeasterne windes, whiche from the sea and Ile bringeth often an intollerable colde ayre, whiche was also the cause that this yere our straites were so long shutte vp. But there is great hope and likelyhoode, that further within the straightes it will be more constant and temperate weather.

These people are in nature verye subtil, and sharpe witted, readie to conceine our meaning by signes, and to make answere, well to be vnderstoode againe. As if they haue not seene the thing whereof you aske them, they wyll winck, or couer their eyes with their hands, as who would say, it hath bene hyd from their sighte. If they vnderstande you not, wherof you aske them, they wil stoppe their eares. They will teache vs the names of eache thing in their language, which we desire to learne, and are apt to learne any thing of vs. They delight in Musicke aboue measure, and will kepe time and stroke to any tune which you shal sing, both with their voyce, heade, hande and feete, and wyll sing the same tune aptlye after you. They will rowe with our Oares in our boates, and kepe a true stroke with oure Mariners, and seeme to take great delight therein. They liue in Caues of the Earth, and hunte for their dinners or praye, euen as the Beare, or other wilde beastes do. They eate rawe flesshe and fishe, and refuse no meate, howsoeuer it be stincking. They are desperate in their fighte, sullen of nature, and rauenous in their manner of feeding.

Their sullen and desperate nature doth herein manifestly appeare, that a companie of them being enuironed of our

men,

men on the toppe of a hie cliffe, so that they coulde by no meanes escape our handes, finding themselues in this case distressed, chose rather to cast themselues headlong downe the rockes into the Sea, and so to be bruised and drowned, rather than to yéelde themselues to our mens mercies.

For their weapons, to offende their enimies, or kill their pray withal, they haue Dartes, slings, bowes, and arrows headed with sharp stones, bones, and some with yron. They are exceéding friendly and kinde harted, one to the other, & mourne greatly at the losse or harme of their fellowes, and expresse their griefe of minde, when they part one from an other, with a mournefull song, and Dirges. They are very shamefast in bewraying the secretes of natüre, and verye chaste in ỹ maner of their liuing: for whẽ the mã which we brought frõ thence into England (ỹ last voyage) should put of his coat, or discouer his whole body for chãge, he would not suffer the woman to be present, but put hir forth of hys Cabyn. And in all the space of two or three monethes, while the man liued in companie of the woman, there was neuer any thing séene or perceiued betwéene them, more than might haue passed betwéene brother and sister: but the woman was in all things very seruiceable for the man, attending him carefully, when he was sicke, and he likewise in al the méates whiche they did eate togither, would carue vnto hir of the swéetest, fattest, and best morsels they had. They wondred muche at all our things, and were afraide of our horses, and other beastes, out of measure. They beganne to growe more ciuill, familiar, pleasaunt, and docible amongst vs in a verye shorte time.

They haue boates made of leather, and couered cleane ouer, sauing one place in the middle to sit in, plãcked within with timber, and they vse to rowe therein with one Ore, more swiftly a great deale, than we in our boates can doe with twentie. They haue one sort of greater boates wherein they can carrie aboue twentie persons, and haue a Mast

wyth

with a Sayle thereon, whiche Sayle is made of thinne Skinnes or bladders, sowed togither with the sinewes of fishes.

They are good fishermen, and in their small Boates, beeing disguised with their coates of Seales skinnes, they deceyue the Fishe, who take them rather for their fellowe Seales, than for deceyuing men.

They are good marke men. With their dart or arrowe they will commonly kill Ducke, or any other foule, in the head, and commonly in the eye.

When they shoote at a greate fishe with anye of theyr Dartes, they vse to tye a bladder therevnto, whereby they may the better finde them agayne, and the fishe not able to carrie it so easily away, for that the bladder dothe boy the darte, will at length be weerie, and dye therewith.

They vse to traffike and exchange their commodities with some other people, of whome they haue such things, as their miserable Countrey, and ignorance of arte to make, denyeth them to haue, as barres of iron, heads of iron for their dartes, needles made foure square, certayne buttons of copper, whiche they vse to weare vppon theyr foreheads for ornament, as our Ladyes in the Court of England do vse great pearle.

Also they haue made signes vnto vs, that they haue sene gold, and such bright plates of mettals, whiche are vsed for ornaments amongst some people, with whome they haue conference.

We found also in their tents a Guinney Beane, of redde coulour, the which dothe vsually grow in the hote Countreys: whereby it appeareth they trade with other Nations whiche dwell farre off, or else themselues are greate trauellers.

They haue nothing in vse among them to make fyre withall, sauing a kind of Heath and Mosse which groweth there.

And

And they kindle their fyre with continuall rubbing and fretting one sticke againste an other, as we do with flints. They drawe with dogges in sleads vpon the Ise, and remoue their tents therwithal, wherein they dwel, in sómer, when they goe a hunting for their praye and prouision againste Winter. They do sometime parboyle their meate a little and seeth the same in kettles made of beasts skins: they haue also pannes cutte and made of stone very artificially: they vse preaty ginnes wherewith they take foule. The women carry their sucking children at their backes, and doe feede them with rawe flesshe, whiche firste they doe a little chawe in their mouths. The women haue their faces marked or painted ouer with small blewe spottes: they haue blacke and long haire on their heades, and trimme the same in a decent order. The men haue but little haire on their faces, and very thinne beardes. For their common drincke, they eate Ise to quench their thirst withal. Their earth yeeldeth no graine or fruite of sustenaunce for man, or almost for beast to liue vppon: and the people will eate grasse and shrubs of the grounde, euen as oure Kine doe. They haue no wodde growing in theyr countrey thereaboutes, and yet wee finde they haue some timber among them, whiche we thinke doth grow farre off to the Southwardes of this place, about Canada, or some other part of newe founde land: for there belike, the trées standing on the cliffes of the Sea side, by the waight of Ise and snowe in Winter ouercharging them with waighte, when the Sommers thawe commeth about, and also the Sea vnderfretting them beneath, whiche winneth daylye of the land, they are vndermined and fall down from those cliffes into the Sea, and with the tydes and currants are driuen to and fro vpon the coastes further off, and by coniecture are taken vppe here by these countrie people, to serue them to plancke and strengthen their boates withall, and to make dartes, bowes, and arrowes, and suche other things

Their Kettls and Pannes.

necessarie for their vse. And of this kind of drift wodde wée finde all the Seas ouer, great store, whiche being cutte or sawed asunder, by reason of long driuing in the Sea, is eaten of wormes, and full of hoales, of whych sorte theirs is founde to be.

We haue not yet founde anye venomous Serpent or other hurtefull thing in these partes, but there is a kinde of small flye or gnat that stingeth and offendeth sorelye, leauing many red spots in they face, & other places, where she stingeth. They haue snowe and hayle in the beste time of their Sommer, and the ground frosen three fadome dæpe.

Frost and Snow.

These people are greate inchaunters, and vse manye charmes of Witchcraft: for when their heads do ake, they tye a great stone with a string vnto a sticke, and with certaine prayers & wordes done to the sticke, they lifte vp the stone frō ground, which sometimes wyth all a mans force they cannot stir, & sometime againe they lifte as easily as a feather, and hope thereby with certaine ceremonious words to haue ease and helpe. And they made vs by signes to vnderstand, lying groueling with their faces vppon the grounde, and making a noise downewarde, that they worshippe the Diuell vnder them.

Inchanters.

They haue great store of Déere, Beares, Hares, Foxes, and innumerable numbers of sundry sortes of wilde Foule, as Seamews, Gulles, Wilmotes, Duckes, &c. whereof our men killed in one day fiftéene hundred.

Store of wild Fowle.

They haue also store of Hawkes, as Falcons, Tassels, &c. whereof two alighted vpon one of our Shippes at they? returne, & were brought into England, which some thinke wil proue very good. They haue also great heards of Dogs which they vse for they? ready prouision to eate.

There are also greate store of Rauens, Larkes, and Partridges, whereof the Countrey people fæde.

All these Fowles are farre thicker clothed with downe and feathers, and haue thicker skinnes than anye in England haue: for as that Countrey is colder, so nature hathe

prouided a remedie therevnto.

Our men haue eaten of their Beares, Hares, Partriches, Larkes, and of their wilde Fowle, and find them reasonable good meate, but not so delectable as oures.

Their wilde Fowle must be all dayne, their skinnes are so thicke: and they tast best fryed in pannes.

The Countrie seemeth to be muche subiecte to Earthquakes.

The ayre is very subtile, piercing and searching, so that if any corrupted or infected body, especially with the disease called *Morbus Gallicus* come there, it will presentlye breake forth and shewe it selfe, and cannot there, by anye kinde of salue or medicine be cured. The qualitie of the ayre.

Their longest Sommers day is of greate length, without any darke night, so that in July all the night long, we might perfitely and easilie wright & reade whatsoeuer had pleased vs, which lightsome nightes were very beneficiall vnto vs, being so distressed with abundance of Ise as wee were.

The Sunne setteth to them in the Euening at a quarter of an houre after tenne of the clocke, and riseth agayne in the morning at three quarters of an houre after one of the clocke, so that in Sommer, their Sunne shineth to them twentie houres and a halfe, and in the nighte is absent but three houres & a halfe. And although the Sunne be absent these $3\frac{1}{2}$ houres, yet is it not darke that time, for that the Sunne is neuer aboue three or foure degrees vnder the edge of their Horizon: the cause is, that the Tropicke Cancer doth cutte their Horizon at very vneauen and oblique Angles. But the Mone at any time of the yeare beeing in Cancer, hauing North Latitude, doth make a full reuolution aboue their Horizon, so that sometimes they see the Mone aboue. 24. houres togither. Some of oure companie, of the more ignorant sort, thought we mighte continually haue seene the Sunne and the Mone, had it not bin The length of their daye.

for two or three high Mountaynes.

The people are nowe become so warye, and so circumspecte, by reason of their former losses, that by no means we can apprehend any of them, although we attempted often in the laste voyage. But to saye truth, we could not bestowe any great time in pursuing them, bycause of oure greate busines in lading, and other things.

To conclude, I finde in all the Countrie nothing, that maye be to delite in, either of pleasure or of accompte, only the shewe of Mine, bothe of golde, siluer, stéele, yron and blacke lead, with diuers preaty stones, as blewe Saphyre, very perfect and others, whereof we founde great plentie, maye giue encouragement for men to séeke thyther. And there is no doubt, but being well looked vnto and thorowly discouered, it wyll make our Countrie both rich and happye, and of these prosperous beginnings will growe hereafter (I hope) moste happye endings. Whiche GOD of hys goodnesse graunte, to whom be all Prayse and Glorie. Amen.

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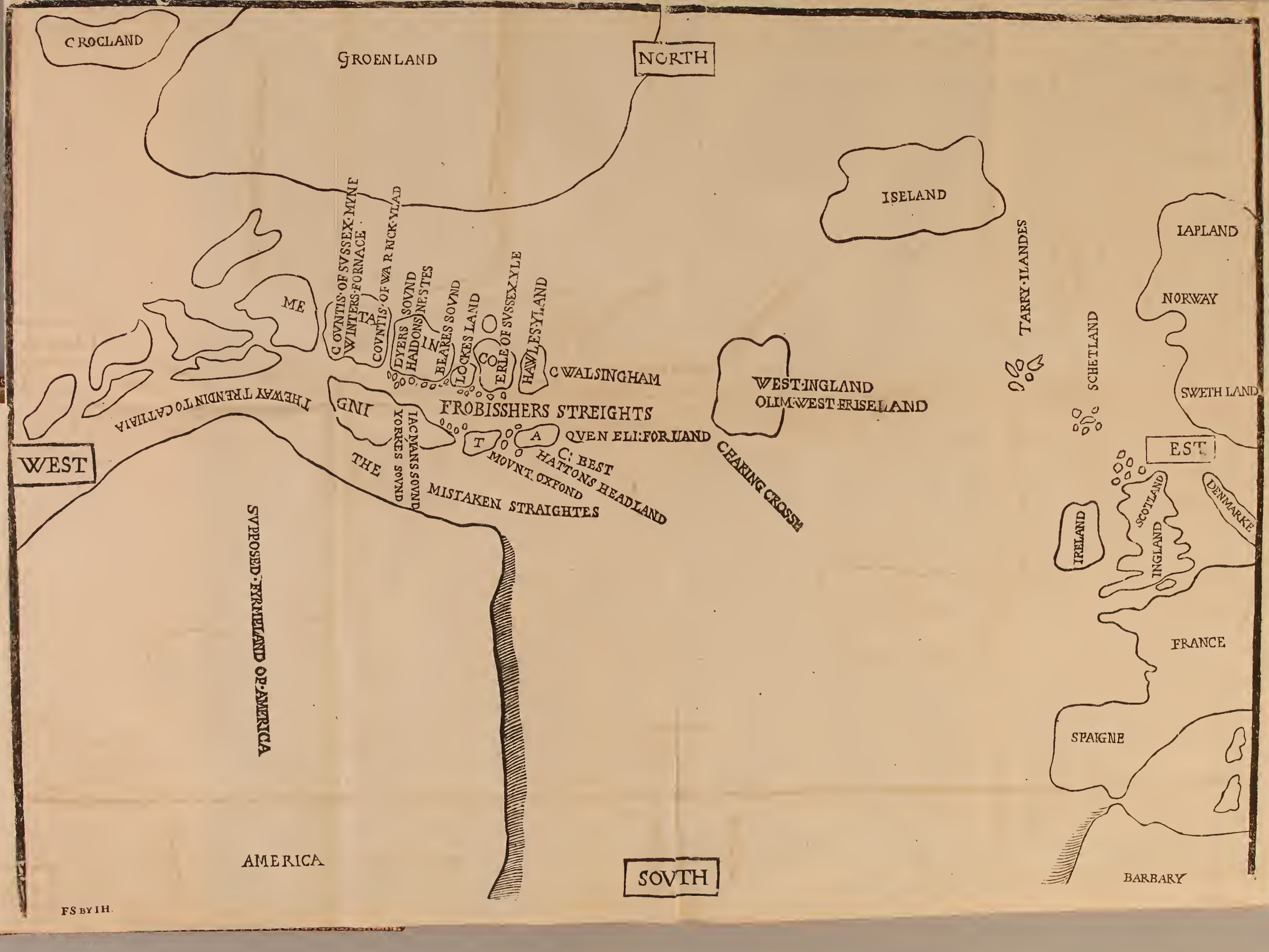
Decembris. 10.

NORTH
Polus Articus
TERRA. SEP= TEN= TRIONA= LIS.
iseland
Circulus articus
Frobußhers straightes
Me= ta. In= cog= ni= ta.
bacalaos
Cathaia in asia
Straight of Anian
iapan
AMERICA
Canada
Oceanus occi= dentalis.
anglia
EVROPA
tanais fl.
tartaria
ob. fl.
ASIA
china
mare caspium
Mare Mediterra= neum
India
tropicus Cancri
Ilandes of Moluccæ.
Hispania noua
Bay of mexico
Mare atlanticu
AFRICA
quinea
nilus
Red sea
Arabia
calecut
Mare Eoum
EAST
WEST
Circulus æquinoctialis
Mare Pacificum.
Mar del zur.
Peru
brasil.
montes lunæ
y. s.t lawrentij
Iaua maior
tropicus capricorni
rio de la Plata
Oceanus Australis
capo di buona speranza.
Straight of Magellanes
Circulus Antarticus
terra del fuego
TERRA. AVSTRALIS.
Polus Antarticus
SOVTH

RPJCI


CROCLAND
GROENLAND
NORTH
ISELAND
IAPLAND
NORWAY
SWETH LAND
TARRY·ILANDES
SCHETLAND
ME
TA
IN
CO
C OVNTIS·OF SVSSEX·MYNE
WINTERS·FORNACE
COVNTIS·OF WA R RICK·YLAD
DYERS SOVND
HAIDONS NESTES
BEARES SOVND
LOCKES LAND
ERLE OF SVSSEX YLE
HAWLES·YLAND
C WALSINGHAM
WEST·INGLAND
OLIM·WEST·FRISELAND
THE WAY TRENDIN TO CATHAIA
GNI
FROBISSHERS STREIGHTS
IACMANS SOVND
YORKES SOVND
T
A
QVEN ELI:FORLAND
C: BEST
HATTONS HEADLAND
MOVNT. OXFOND
THE MISTAKEN STRAIGHTES
CHARING CROSSE
WEST
EST
SCOTLAND
INGLAND
DENMARKE
IRELAND
FRANCE
SPAIGNE
SVPPOSED·FYRMELAND OF·AMERICA
AMERICA
SOVTH
BARBARY
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